the principals of Oppoſition knew theſe qualities ſo predominant in his Lordſhip, that they frequently petitioned him, as Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, for little favours and indulgences for their friends and conſtituents, which he as readily granted, when he could do it with propriety; and this they frequently acknowledged.

To the brother of one of his principal opponents in the Houſe of Commons he continued a very valuable Collection in the Colonies, almoſt during the whole of his adminiſtration. He was often ſpoke to about diſplacing him, and he as conſtantly anſwered, "Why ſhould I viſit the ſins of the brother upon a man who does his duty, and has given me no particular offence?"

In ſhort, like his predeceſſor Sir Robert Walpole, though very much hated during his adminiſtration, he had no enemies as a man; he lived long enough out of office to be reconciled to all his political oppoſers, who, when the cauſe of contention ceaſed, had candour enough to acknowledge his private worth and integrity.

He met his blindneſs and increaſing infirmities with great firmneſs, in the boſom of his family, and even with a good humour, and flaſhes of wit and merriment, that made his table one of the moſt deſireable places to be a gueſt at.

In his laſt moments he only regretted not having it in his power to ſee his favourite and youngeſt ſon, who the morning of his father's death landed at Dover from his travels, but could not be in town time enough to receive the bleſſing of an affectionate and indulgent parent.

The ſon above alluded to is the preſent Hon. Frederick North, formerly ſecretary of ſtate under his Excellency Sir Gilbert Elliot, Viceroy of Corſica; a gentleman who unites to the moſt amiable and ſeductive manners, a travelled knowledge, an extenſiveneſs of learning, and an induſtry of mind, that cannot fail of rendering him an ornament to his country.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 734.

COUNTY OF LANARK *concluded.*

STONEHOUSE. This parish is 5 miles long and 2 broad, containing upwards of 1000 inhabitants. Almoſt the whole of it is arable. Although there is coal here, any attempts to work it have hitherto proved unſucceſsful. Limeſtone and free-ſtone every where abound.

The parish of CRAWFORD forms the ſouth eaſt corner of the ſhire, its length is 18, its breadth between 15 and 16 miles, yielding 3400l. Sterling, the number of inhabitants is only about 1490. The greateſt part is hill and muir; the higheſt ground in the ſouth of Scotland perhaps is in this parish, the hill called Lauders being 3150 feet above the level of the ſea. Leadhills contains the moſt antient and famous lead mines in Scotland. There are two companies concerned, and the annual produce is from 10,000 to 18,000 bars annually, the Earl of Hopetoun receiving every 6th bar as rent. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a German was ſent to collect gold duſt in the channel of the waters of Elvan and Glengonar, with which they were ſaid then to abound. The attempt was revived by the late Lord Hopetoun, but ſoon diſcontinued as inadequate to the expence; a ſtranger may be ſatisfied of the fact for a few ſhillings, for which the workmen at the lead mines will waſh and procure for him a conſiderable quantity of duſt, and ſometimes of pretty ſizable grains. Lord Hopetoun has, in his poſſeſſion, a maſs of lead ore, weighing 5 tons, and a piece of native gold, weighing 2 ounces, both got here.

SYMINGTON. This parish is nearly 3 miles each way, and contains upwards of 300 inhabitants. It lies partly along the banks of the Clyde, and riſes to

Tinto's top, which is 2,400 feet above the level of the ſea. Land rents from 10s. to 35s. per acre.

Carmichael pariſh is 5 miles long, and from 3 to 4 in breadth, containing 780 inhabitants. The ſoil is much diverſified; towards the Clyde it is gravelly, but in the higher parts clay; it is much expoſed to rains. The agriculture is in the old ſtile; the modern improvements have but ſlow entrance here. There is both coal and lime in Lord Hyndford's lands in this pariſh.

Crauford-John is of an oblong figure, 16 miles in length, and about ſix in breadth, containing nearly 770 inhabitants. The ground is various, but, as in other places in this diſtrict, is little improved. The eſtates of Gilkerscleugh and Glenſtrine are ſituated in this pariſh, and the improvements upon them do honour to the proprietors. For ſome time, Lord Hopeton had ſilver mines wrought at Glendorch. Lead has been found in the Gilkerscleugh eſtate, where there is lime too, and good appearance alſo of coal; and upon the lands of Glendouran and Abington, there are marks of the operations of the miners at a former period.

Carluke. This pariſh is about 5 miles from Lanark, on the road to Glaſgow, being about 7 miles in length, and 4½ in breadth, containing about 1730 inhabitants. The ſoil is very various; the high grounds being very elevated and unproductive, while the low grounds on the banks of the Clyde are warm and fertile; as you recede from the river the ſoil grows gradually poorer. The banks of Clyde have long been famous for fruit; apples and pears are produced here in greater abundance, and in greater perfection than in any other diſtrict in Scotland. The beauty of the woodlands, and the ſcenery here, is much admired. Coal, iron-ſtone, lime, and freeſtone, abound here. Petrifactions of different kinds are alſo found, and there are many mineral ſprings throughout the pariſh. Mauldſlie, the elegant ſeat of the Earl of Hyndford, is ſituated in this pariſh. That profound mathematician, Major Gen. James Roy, was a native of this pariſh, as was the Rev. Dr Roy, late minister of Edinburgh.

Pittinain, is a very ſmall pariſh about 3 miles long and 2 broad, containing upwards of 400 inhabitants. The high grounds are moſtly covered with heath, but the holms or haughs, on the banks of the Clyde, are rich loam, and very productive. Moſt of the holms on the Clyde are much enriched by the mud and ſlime depoſited annually by the overflowing of the river. The higheſt of the Weſtraw hills is 1600 feet above the level of the ſea.

Dalserf. This pariſh, ſituated about 5 miles from Hamilton, is at an average 5 miles long and 3 broad, containing nearly 1100 inhabitants. The high grounds are generally clay on a tilly bottom; on the banks of Clyde the ſoil is deep and rich. There is a good deal of planting, and, on the banks of the Clyde, are fine orchards. Beſides the Clyde, Avon, with its pleaſant banks, and Calner, water this corner Dalſert houſe, the reſidence of Captain Hamilton, is a neat modern building. Beſides coal in great abundance, we meet with limeſtone, free ſtone and iron-ſtone in this pariſh.

Blantyre. This pariſh extends on the banks of the Clyde, in length about 6 and breadth only 1 mile, and contains about 1040 inhabitants. The ground is on the whole flat, and the ſoil fertile, though various, being in ſome places a deep mould, in others inclining to clay, and in others ſandy. The rent is about 1400l. Sterling. On the banks of the Calner water there has lately been wrought an excellent ſeam of iron-ſtone. There is a ſulphureous mineral ſpring here, which ſeveral years ago was much frequented, and in great repute, for ſcorbutic and ſtomach complaints.

Douglas. This pariſh is of conſiderable extent, being 12 miles long, and in many places 7 in breadth, containing

raining above 1700 inhabitants. The ſoil on the banks of the river Douglas is good; but inland it lies on till, and is cold and ſpouty. Coal abounds here, as alſo lime-ſtone and free-ſtone; the dips of the ſeams here are remarkable, ſometimes ſhifting 30 or 40 feet; theſe are called dykes or troubles by the workmen, and are the cauſe of much labour and expence. Caſtle Douglas, the ſeat of Lord Douglas, was burnt down about 40 years ago; only one wing has been rebuilt, and fitted up in an elegant ſtyle.

Hamilton. This pariſh is nearly a ſquare of about 6 miles, two ſides of which are waſhed by the river Clyde. The ſurface is pretty even, riſing gradually from the banks of the river, and is all arable. In the low grounds the ſoil is a deep loam, and very fertile; receding from the river it becomes more clayey and barren. Beſides the Clyde, the river Avon runs ſeveral miles through the pariſh, and empties itſelf into the Clyde near the town. There are two bridges over the Clyde in this pariſh; one, Bothwell bridge, famous for the defeat of the Whigs by the King's army, in the reign of Charles the Second. In the neighbourhood of the town ſtands Hamilton Houſe, the ſeat of the Duke of that name; the greater part of which was built in the end of laſt century. In the park, about a mile from the palace, ſtands Chatelherault, ſaid to be a model of the caſtle of that name in France, of which the anceſtors of this family were Dukes. At the back of the houſe there is a fine extenſive lawn. The gallery is well furniſhed with a valuable collection of paintings, among the moſt remarkable of which is Daniel in the Lions' Den, and Lord Darnley going a-hunting. In an adjoining cloſet is a marble ſtatue of Venus de Medicis, dug from the ruins of Herculaneum, purchaſed by the preſent Duke while on his travels. There is great abundance of coal and lime in this pariſh. In the lime works are found ſmall bivalcular and ſpiral ſhells; petrifactions of wood are alſo found in the limeſtone. There is a petrifying water in the Duke of Hamilton's park, and beds of fuller's and potter's earth are found in different places. Iron ſtone is alſo frequently to be met with, and many chalybeate ſprings. This pariſh was honoured by the birth of the celebrated Doctor Cullen *. Mr Millar, Profeſſor of Law in the univerſity of Glaſgow, is alſo a native of it. In ſome deep ſtanding pools, the horſe muſcle is found, many of which contain ſmall pearls.

Dalziel. This pariſh ſituated about 4 miles from Hamilton, is in length 4, and in breadth about 2 miles, containing 478 inhabitants. The ſurface of the whole is even and regular, riſing moderately from the rivers Clyde and Calner. The ſoil, in general, is either a rich loam or ſtrong marly clay. Agriculture has made conſiderable progreſs under the auſpices of Mr Hamilton, an account of which was formerly given in vol. 57. p. 20. There is abundance of coal lying in ſtrata, at different depths, but none is at preſent wrought.

Bothwell pariſh is of an oval figure, extending about 8 miles in length, and in breadth, where greateſt, 4: it contains near 2800 inhabitants. The ground is flat upon the Clyde, and riſes gradually to the eaſt, and alſo to the north. The ſoil is chiefly clay, varying in ſtiffneſs from the water ſide, but the whole is arable. There is a good deal of wood and planting in this pariſh. The beſt ground lets at 2l. the outfield at 10s. per acre: The whole may produce nearly 6000l. per annum. The great road from Edinburgh to Glaſgow goes through the whole length of this pariſh; and it is beautifully watered by the Clyde and the two Calders. There is excellent coal here, but no limeſtone has yet been wrought. The banks of

* By miſtake, the pariſh of Kirknewton was mentioned in page 330. as the birth place of Dr Cullen.

the

the river have invited many gentlemen to build feats upon them. The Houſe of Bothwell, the reſidence of Lord Douglas, is a handſome edifice, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from Bothwell Caſtle of ancient fame; and Woodhall, the ſeat of Campbell of Shawfield, are well worth the notice of the traveller.

Rutherglen is one of the fineſt pariſhes in this diſtrict, though ſmall, it extends on the ſouth bank of the Clyde, 3 miles in length, and about 1½ in breadth, containing 1860 inhabitants. The ſoil is in general a rich loam, and the whole is incloſed and cultivated. The average rent is about 40s. per acre. Rutherglen is a Royal Borough, ſituated 2½ miles from Glaſgow; the fairs held in it are the moſt famous of any in Scotland for the ſale of draught horſes. The minerals here are coal, and iron-ſtone. The gentlemens' ſeats are Shawfield, Farme, and Roſebank.

Barony of Glasgow. This, with the city, previous to 1595, made one pariſh. It extends all around Glaſgow, except on the ſouth ſide, from 2 to 5 miles in breadth, and contains near 4000 inhabitants. It is adorned by many gentlemens' ſeats, and is in the courſe of receiving great improvements. Glaſgow is ſurrounded with coal, the annual produce of which is eſtimated at 30,000l. Many of the manufactures connected with Glaſgow are ſituated here: There are about 3000 looms employed. The manufacture of the dye-ſtuff called *cudbear* is carried on here under the firm of Geo. M'Intoſh & Co. who have brought it to great perfection. This remarkable dye-ſtuff is made from the excreſcence which grows on rocks and ſtones, a ſpecies of the leichen, or rock-moſs. It was uſed for this purpoſe in the Highlands upwards of a hundred years back. This company now bring their moſs from Sweden and Norway: their annual expence for human urine for this manufacture is not leſs than 800l. Sterling: they uſe above 2000 gallons daily. Mr M'Intoſh, with ſome other gentlemen, has alſo eſtabliſhed a manufactory for dying cotton a Turkey red colour, in which they have completely ſucceeded. Among other things worthy of notice, may be mentioned the aqueduct bridge of the river Kelvin: it is carried over a valley 400 feet long, and 65 deep: it conſiſts of 4 large arches: the height from the bed of the river to the top of the bridge is 83 feet, forming one of the moſt ſtupendous works of the kind perhaps in the world. The canal admits veſſels of 19 feet beam, and 68 feet keel. The great canal uniting the Friths of Forth and Clyde, and the Monkland canal, are pleaſing monuments of the proſperity and enterprize of the inhabitants of this corner of the iſland.

Glasgow is a handſome, populous, and well built city. It is ſituated on the banks of the river Clyde, over which there are now three elegant bridges built. The tide flows up nearly 4 miles above the city. The number of inhabitants is 61,945. The annual births is 1250; burials 1561. As the city is daily on the increaſe, theſe muſt vary yearly. The limits ſet to this article of our miſcellany do not admit of an enlarged deſcription of this city. We muſt refer to the accounts of it which have been publiſhed by Mr D. Ure and Mr Gibbon, and to Dr Lettice's Tour, part of which will be found in our 56th vol. p. 391, 454. We may briefly notice, that the cotton manufactory, which now is the principal one, in 1791, employed 15,000 looms, each loom giving employment to 9 perſons on an average, making in all 135,000 perſons. The average produce of each loom is 100l. annually, making 1,500,000l. Sterling. It was here that the firſt *incle loom* was eſtabliſhed in the year 1732, and the firſt delft ware made in Scotland was manufactured here in 1748.

Gorbals of Glaſgow. This pariſh was diſjoined from that of Govan, and erected into a ſeparate pariſh in the year 1771. It contains above 5000 inhabitants; it is much on the increaſe, and, owing to the new bridge thrown over the

the Clyde, may be considered as a part of the city of Glasgow.

Govan. This parish is 5 miles long and 3 broad, containing about 4,400 inhabitants. The real rent is about 6000l. per annum. The soil is mostly a light loam, which, though not naturally fertile, is, from the improved state of agriculture, very productive. It lies mostly on the banks of the Clyde, and is all inclosed. Coal has been wrought here for many years, and there is plenty of free-stone and brick clay. Many manufactures are carried on in this parish, and to a considerable extent, particularly bleaching.

Cambusnethan. This parish is about 12 miles in length, and 2½ in breadth, containing 1562 inhabitants. It lies 9 miles from Lanark, on the road to Glasgow. The surface rises gently from the river Clyde; the soil on the banks of the river is, in general, a deep clay, gradually tending to moss and sand in the higher grounds. The rent of the arable ground is from 20s. to 30s. per acre, yielding, in whole, about 3300l. Sterling. In general the the ground is well inclosed; the various plantations and orchards give it a rich and cultivated appearance. There is abundance of excellent coal, and plenty of free stone, and iron stone.

Cadder. This parish is extensive and populous. In length from E. to W. it measures 13 miles, and from 3 to 4 in breadth; the number of inhabitants is 1767. The surface is in general flat, and the soil various, great part is light and sandy; the toral rent is about 6000l. per annum. The great canal passes through the parish, also the road from Glasgow to Edinburgh. Whinstone, sand-stone, and lime-stone, are in great abundance, but no coal wrought, though there is plenty in the neighbouring grounds.

East Kilbride. This parish is from north to south 10 miles, the average breadth 3. It consists of the united parishes of Torrance and Kilbride, and contains 2359 inhabitants. About four fifths of the parish is arable, the rest is moor and moss. Great attention is paid to the making of sweet milk cheese, which goes under the name of *Dunlop*, and is considered the best in Scotland. The minerals are lime and iron stone, in great plenty, and coals of the best quality. The families of Calderwood and Torrance have furnished, repeatedly, statesmen and warriors of distinguished abilities. The two Hunters, Dr William and John, of London, well known in the literary world, were born at Long Calderwood in this parish.

Glassord. This parish is seven miles long, and at an average two broad, and contains 788 inhabitants. The surface is various; the soil in some places is a light loam, in others a strong clay, but in many parts it is a barren moss. It is remarkable, that in the light and most productive ground there is a vast proportion of stones, which, when taken off, instead of meliorating, impoverish the soil. In this parish, a great proportion of the veal sold in the Edinburgh market is reared.

Monkland. There are two parishes of this name, Old or west, and New or east Monkland. The former is ten miles long and three and a half broad, containing 4000 inhabitants. The latter, or East Monkland, is of equal length, and where broadest about 7 miles, and contains about 3,600 inhabitants. Almost the whole of this extensive tract is fertile and well cultivated; the parish of Old Monkland indeed has the appearance of an immense garden. The minerals are coal in great abundance, forming an article of commerce, iron-stone, and plenty of free stone. Though lime-stone has been found, there is none wrought in either of these parishes. On the estate of Monkland there is a large artificial cave, of great antiquity, dug out of the solid rock.

Carmunnock. This parish contains 2500 acres, of which 1500 are arable, renting, on an average, at 15s. per acre. It contains about 570 inhabitants, and ex-

extends from weſt to eaſt 4 miles, and from north to ſouth 3. The ground is pretty much elevated; the ſoil is partly light and ſandy, and partly of a ſtrong clay, and the greater part is incloſed. The banks of the river Cart are beautifully wooded, and the ſcenery picturesque and romantic. Many tumuli are to be met with here; thoſe that have been dug into, always contain human bones, arms, and frequently inſtruments of war. In the eſtate of Caſtlemilk, may be ſeen the remains of a Roman cauſeway. There is plenty of freeſtone, and in one diſtrict whinſtone abounds, appearing, in ſome places, in the form of maſſy baſaltic columns.

CAMBUSLANG is about 3 miles ſquare, ſituated on the banks of Clyde between Hamilton and Glaſgow; it contains about 1288 inhabitants. This pariſh is beautifully diverſified with hill and dale. Dichmont, the higheſt ground, is 700 feet above the level of the ſea, and commands one of the fineſt proſpects almoſt to be met with any where. The ſoil on the river is loamy and fertile, on the higher grounds it gradually turns to a clay, generally upon a tilly bottom. Weaving and ſpinning of cotton are the chief employments of the inhabitants. The extenſive coallieries, too, occupy a number of hands. It may be remarked, that the coal, as well as the freeſtone, on both ſides of the Clyde, dip or incline to the river. There is here, too, a quarry of marble which takes a very good poliſh. This pariſh is noted for the numerous *converſions* that happened during the miniſtry of the Rev. Mr M'Culloch about the year 1742.

SHOTTS. This large pariſh is ſituated in the north-eaſt corner of Lanarkſhire. In length it meaſures 10 miles, and 7 in breadth. The ſurface is broken and hilly. The *Hirſt* hill has been conſidered the higheſt cultivated land in Scotland, but this is a miſtake ariſing from that ground being the higheſt between the Frith of Forth and Clyde, both which are ſeen from this hill. The ſoil is poor, renting from 5s. to 13s. per acre, the whole yielding 4500l. Sterling. Coal and ironſtone are plenty here. Gavin Hamilton, Eſq; of Murdieſton, the moſt celebrated hiſtory painter now alive, is a native of this pariſh. (*To be continued.*)

A Table of the Foſſils found in this diſtrict, will be given in the Appendix.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR inſerting the incloſed curious bill of the King's ſkinner, anno 1625, in your authentic repoſitory, will oblige many, and in particular

ANTIQUARIUS.

For the Right Honorable my Lord Marqus Hambleto' the laſt of Januarie 1625.

		Scots.
Ite, for furringe of his Honore's Creation Robe of Crimſine Vellitt, and furred wth Armines, and powdered according to the Order; and for Armines to reforme the ſame Robe and the Worke	* L.	30 0 0
Ite, for laying in a ſure of whyte Foxes into a Crimſine Silke Chamber Coate the Worke		1 0 0
Ite, for Silke		0 0 12
Ite, for providing of a P leme t Robe for yor Honor		1 0 0
Ite, for keeping and airinge of your Robes, and ſures, for the Space of Seven Years		15 0 0
Ite, for Laying in a ſure of Whyte foxes into a Scarlett Coat, the Workman ſhipe		1 0 0
Ite, for Silke		0 0 12
Some is	L.	48 2 0
Rqv in pt	L.	20 0 0

HAMILTON.

Quoted on the back thus, "Thomas Langhorn; the Kings Skinners Bill."

* We had no characters which reſemble the original figures.

ON THE ORIGIN AND USE OF NAVAL SIGNALS.

WHEN we read at our fire-ſide the account of an engagement, or other intereſting operation of an army, our attention is generally ſo much engaged by the reſults, that we give but little attention to the movements which led to them, and produced them; and we ſeldom form to ourſelves any diſtinct notion of the conduct of the day. But a profeſſional man, or one accuſtomed to reflection, and who is not ſatisfied with the mere indulgence of eager curioſity, follows every regiment in its movements, endeavours to ſee their connection, and the influence which they have had on the fate of the day, and even to form to himſelf a general notion of the whole ſcene of action at its different intereſting periods: He looks with the eye of the general, and ſees his orders ſucceed or fail.

But when we think, for a moment, on the ſituation of the commander of a fleet, confined on board one ſhip, and this ſhip as much, or more cloſely, engaged than any other of the fleet; and when we reflect that here are no meſſengers ready to carry his orders to ſhips of the ſquadron at the diſtance of miles from him, and to deliver them with preciſion and diſtinctneſs; and that even if this were poſſible by ſending ſmall ſhips or boats, the viciſſitudes of wind and weather may render the communication ſo tedious, that the favourable moment may be irretrievably loſt before the order can be conveyed—when we think, I ſay, of all theſe circumſtances, our thoughts are bewildered, and we are ready to imagine that a ſea-battle is nothing but the unconnected ſtruggle of individual ſhips; and that when the admiral has once "cried havoc, and let ſlip the dogs of war," he has done all that his ſituation empowers him to do, and muſt leave the fate of the day to the bravery and ſkill of his captains and ſailors.

Yet it is in this ſituation, apparently the moſt unfavourable, that the orders of the commander can be conveyed, with a diſpatch that is not attainable in the operations of a land army. The ſcene of action is unincumbered, ſo that the eye of the admiral can behold the whole without interruption. The movements which it is poſſible to execute are few, and they are preciſe. A few words are ſufficient to order them, and then the mere fighting the ſhips muſt always be left to their reſpective commanders. This ſimplicity in the duty to be performed has enabled us to frame a language fully adequate to the buſineſs in hand, by which a correſpondence can be kept up as far as the eye can ſee. This is the language of ſignals, a language by writing, addreſſed to the eye, and which he that runneth may read. As, in common writing, certain arbitrary marks are agreed on to expreſs certain ſounds uſed in ſpeech, or rather, as in hieroglyphics, certain arbitrary marks are agreed on to expreſs certain thoughts, or the ſubjects of theſe thoughts; ſo here certain exhibitions are made, which are agreed on to expreſs certain movements to be executed by the commander to whom they are addreſſed, and all are enjoined to keep their eyes fixed on the ſhip of the conductor of the fleet, that they may learn his will.

It is ſcarcely poſſible for any number of ſhips to act in concert, without ſome ſuch mode of communication between the admiral and the commanders of private ſhips. We have no direct information of this circumſtance in the naval tactics of the ancient nations, the Greeks and Romans; yet the neceſſity of the thing is ſo apparent, that we cannot ſuppoſe it to have been omitted by the moſt ingenious and the moſt cultivated people who have appeared on the great theatre of the world: and we are perſuaded that Themiſtocles, Conon, and other renowned ſea commanders of Athens, had ſignals by which they directed the movements of their fleets. We read, that when Ægeus ſent his ſon Theſeus to Crete, it was agreed on, that if the ſhip ſhould bring the young

prince back in ſafety, a white flag ſhould be diſplayed. But thoſe on board, in their joy on reviſiting their country after their perilous voyage, forgot to hoiſt the concerted ſignal. The anxious father was every day expecting the ſhip which ſhould bring back his darling ſon, and had gone to the ſhore to look out for her. He ſaw her, but without the ſignal agreed on: On which the old man threw himſelf into the ſea. We find, too, in the hiſtory of the Punic wars by Polybius, frequent alluſions to ſuch a mode of communication; and Ammianus Marcellinus ſpeaks of the *ſpeculatores* and *vexillarii*, who were on board the ſhips in the Adriatic. The coins both of Greece and Rome exhibit both flags and ſtreamers. In ſhort, we cannot doubt of the ancients having practiſed this hieroglyphical language. It is ſomewhat ſurpriſing that Lord Dudley, in his "Arcano del Mare," in which he makes an oſtentatious diſplay of his knowledge of every thing connected with the ſea ſervice, makes no expreſs mention of this very eſſential piece of knowledge, although he muſt, by his long reſidence in Italy, have known the marine diſcipline of the Venetians and Genoeſe, the greateſt maritime powers then in Europe.

In the naval occurrences of modern Europe, mention is frequently made of ſignals. Indeed, as we have already obſerved, it ſeems impoſſible for a number of ſhips to act in any kind of concert, without ſome method of communication. Numberleſs ſituations muſt occur, when it would be impoſſible to convey orders or information by meſſengers from one ſhip to another; and coaſt and alarm ſignals had long been practiſed by every nation. The idea was therefore familiar. We find, in particular, that Queen Elizabeth, on occaſion of the expedition to Cadiz, ordered her ſecretaries to draw up inſtructions, which were to be communicated to the admiral, the general, and the five counſellors of war, and by them to be copied and tranſmitted to the ſeveral ſhips of the navy, not to be opened till they ſhould arrive in a certain latitude. It was on this occaſion (ſays our hiſtorian Guthrie) "that we meet with the firſt regular ſet of ſignals and orders to the commanders of the Engliſh fleet." But, till the movements of a fleet have attained ſome ſort of uniformity, regulated and connected by ſome principles of propriety, and agreed on by perſons in the habit of directing a number of ſhips, we may with confidence affirm, that ſignals would be nothing but a parcel of arbitrary marks, appropriated to particular pieces of naval ſervice, ſuch as attacking the enemy, landing the ſoldiers, &c. and that they would be conſidered merely as referring to the final reſult, but by no means pointing out the mode of execution, or directing the movements which were neceſſary for performing it.

It was James II. when Duke of York, who firſt conſidered this practice as capable of being reduced into a ſyſtem, and who ſaw the importance of ſuch a compoſition. He, as well as the King his brother, had always ſhowed a great predilection for the ſea ſervice; and, when appointed Admiral of England, he turned his whole attention to its improvement. He had ſtudied the art of war under Turenne, not as a paſtime, but as a ſcience, and was a favourite pupil of that moſt accompliſhed general. Turenne one day pointed him out, ſaying, "Behold one who will be one of the firſt princes and greateſt generals of Europe." When Admiral of England, he endeavoured to introduce into the maritime ſervice all thoſe principles of concert and arrangement, which made a number of individual regiments and ſquadrons compoſe a great army. When he commanded in the Dutch war, he found a fleet to be little better than a collection of ſhips, on board of each of which the commander and his ſhip's company did their beſt to annoy the enemy, but with very little dependence on each other, or on the orders of the admiral; and in the differ-

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ent actions which the Engliſh fleet had with the Dutch, every thing was confuſion as ſoon as the battle began. It is remarkable, that the famous penſionary De Witt, who from a ſtateſman became a navigator and a great ſea commander in a few weeks, made the ſame repreſentation to the States General on his return from his firſt campaign.

In the Memoirs of James II. written by himſelf, we have the following paſſage: "1665. On the 15th of March, the Duke of York went to Gunfleet, the general rendezvous of the fleet, and haſtened their equipment. He ordered all the flag officers on board with him every morning, to agree on the order of battle and rank. In former battles, no order was kept, and this under the Duke of York was the firſt in which fighting in a line and regular form of battle was obſerved."

This muſt be conſidered as full authority for giving the Duke of York the honour of the invention. For whatever faults may be laid to the charge of this unfortunate prince, his word and honour ſtand unimpeached. And we are anxious to vindicate his claim to it; becauſe our neighbours the French, as uſual, would take the merit of this invention, and of the whole of naval tactics, to themſelves. True it is, that Colbert, the great and juſtly celebrated miniſter of Louis XIV. created a navy for his ambitious and vain-glorious maſter, and gave it a conſtitution which may be a model for other nations to copy. By his encouragement, men of the greateſt ſcientific eminence were engaged to contribute to its improvement: and they gave us the firſt treatiſes of naval evolutions: But it muſt ever be remembered, that our accompliſhed, though miſguided ſovereign, was then reſiding at the court of Louis; that he had formerly acted in concert with the French as a commander and flag officer; and was at this very time aiding them with his knowledge of ſea affairs. In the memorable day at La Hogue, the gallant Ruſſel, obſerving one of Tourville's movements, exclaimed, "There! they have got Pepys * among them." This anecdote is given on the authority of a friend, who heard an old and reſpectable officer (Admiral Clinton) ſay, that he had it from a gentleman who was in the action, had heard the words ſpoken; ſo that what has long been a matter of general opinion, may now be conſidered as fully authenticated.

It was on this occaſion, then, that the Duke of York made the movements and evolutions of a fleet the object of his particular ſtudy, reduced them to a ſyſtem, and compoſed that "Syſtem of ſailing and fighting inſtructions," which has ever ſince been conſidered as the code of diſcipline for the Britiſh navy, and which has been adopted by our rivals and neighbours as the foundation of their naval tactics. It does great honour to its author, although its merit will not appear very eminent to a careleſs ſurveyor, on account of that very ſimplicity which conſtitutes its chief excellence. It is unqueſtionably the reſult of much ſagacious reflection, and painful combination of innumerable circumſtances, all of which have their influence; and it is remarkable, that although ſucceeding commanders have improved the ſubject by ſeveral ſubordinate additions, no change has, to this day, been made in its general principles or maxims of evolution.

Accordingly, the ſailing and fighting inſtructions of the Duke of York were accompanied by a ſet of ſignals for directing the chief or moſt frequent movements of the fleet. Theſe alſo were contrived with ſo much judgment, and ſuch attention to diſtinctneſs, ſimplicity, and propriety, that there has hardly been any change found neceſſary; and they are ſtill retained in the Britiſh navy as the uſual ſignals in all caſes when we are not anxious to conceal our movements from an enemy.

Notwithſtanding this acknowledged merit of the Duke of York's ſignals, it

* Pepys was ſecretary to the Duke of York.

muſt be admitted, that great improvements have been made on this ſubject, conſidered as an art. The art military has, in the courſe of a century paſt, become almoſt an appropriate calling, and has therefore been made the peculiar ſtudy of its profeſſors. Our rivals the French were ſooner, and more formally, placed in this ſituation, and the miniſters of Louis XIV. took infinite and moſt judicious pains to make their military men ſuperior to all others by their academical education. A more ſcientific turn was given to their education, and the aſſiſtance of ſcientific men was liberally given them; and all the nations of Europe muſt acknowledge ſome obligations to them for information on every thing connected with the art of war. They have attended very much to this ſubject, have greatly improved it, and have even introduced a new principle into the art; and by this means have introduced it to the moſt ſimple form of reference to the code of ſailing and fighting inſtructions, by making the ſignals immediately expreſſive, not of orders, but of ſimple numbers. Theſe numbers being prefixed to the various articles of the code of inſtructions, the officer who ſees a ſignal thrown out by the admiral, reads the number, and reports it to his captain, perhaps without knowing to what it relates. Thus ſimplicity and ſecrecy, with an unlimited power of variation, are combined. We believe that M. de la Bourdonnais, a brave and intelligent officer, during the war 1758, was the author of this ingenious thought.

ON THE DISADVANTAGES OF FINE WEATHER*.

" It will be *rain* to night—
Let it come down."

SHAKSPEARE.

SIR,

I WAS much pleaſed with your correſpondent, Old Lilly's account of the pains and misfortunes of a rainy day, and with the noble author he quotes, I can ſympathize with " unlearned gentlemen in a rainy day." Doubtleſs alſo the rules your correſpondent has laid down, for alleviating the calamities of a rainy day, would be very effectual, where regularly followed. I hope his letter will have an extenſive circulation, becauſe the preſent ſeaſon ſeems to be of a deſcription that will probably bear very hard upon " unlearned gentlemen," if they cannot find ſome employment to ſooth, or enable them to forget their diſappointments.

I do not, Sir, pretend to claſs myſelf with learned gentlemen, yet I can make a tolerable ſhift with a rainy day, and I am ſo little addicted to gadding, and ſo much diſlike formal parties of pleaſure, that a ſmart ſhower, or even a complete ſocking rain ſeldom interrupts my purſuits. But I am not leſs an object of compaſſion than thoſe " unlearned gentlemen," your correſpondent preſcribes for, although my complaint ariſes from a very different cauſe, and after I have explained it, if your correſpondent can afford me any relief, I ſhall be ever grateful for the obligation.

I am, Sir, a married man. My wife (I hope I may ſpeak candidly, for I am not writing an epitaph,) is a very good kind of woman, but has taken it into her head, that health is the greateſt of all bleſſings, and to be provided for by all and every means, either in our power or out of our power, however paradoxical that may ſeem. Our children are as healthy as any in the metropolis, or any where elſe, and you would ſuppoſe ſhe had little to complain of on that ſcore, yet the very circumſtance that ought to afford her moſt comfort, is the very one which creates her greateſt anxiety. Healthy and robuſt as they are, ſhe is apprehenſive leſt they ſhould become leſs ſo, if cooped up at home, and is therefore never happy unleſs when ſhe takes them abroad

* *See page* 667, " On the Pleaſures of the Cloſet," to which this is an anſwer, written Auguſt 1796.

to "get the freſh air," and take exerciſe; and to induce me to join in all theſe little jaunts, ſhe never fails to diſcover that I look pale, that I eat leſs than uſual, or have a fever, or a coldneſs and ſhivering, or that my rheumatiſm may return, or ſome other alarming ſymptom muſt be driven away by driving me out of doors. All this, Sir, is not ſo eaſy a matter to be accompliſhed as you may imagine; for it is attended with a very great loſs of time, and pretty conſiderable expences: ſo that if your correſpondent has any pity to ſpare from the "unlearned gentlemen on a rainy day," it will be very kind of him to beſtow it upon "men of moderate incomes on a fine day."

Unfortunately, too, I happen to have a ſet of relations and acquaintances, who are remarkably tenacious of good health, and are always forming ſome agreeable party for the "firſt fine day," and ſo much am I peſtered with theſe engagements, which nothing but rain can prevent, that I am afraid it has worked a ſtrange and miſanthropic change on my temper, and that I am become ſo great an enemy to my country, and my climate, as to wiſh for repeated ſhowers, without any regard to the price of hay or the ſcarcity of wheat. When a hearty rain has ſaved me the mortification of idling away a whole day in the country, I never think whether the ground may not be too wet for ſowing, nor whether the farmers have houſed their crops. I think only of myſelf, which you will ſay is very ſelfiſh, and I allow it; but conſider what a misfortune it is to have one's happineſs connected with the weather, and to reflect, that though I preach œconomy to my family, they cannot practiſe it, unleſs it drop from the clouds.

Yet all this, though bad enough, is not the worſt. This relates chiefly to the ſpring and fall. Theſe, Sir, are the misfortunes of a *fine day*, coming ſingly and unaccompanied, but they are nothing to a *ſucceſſion of fine weather*. Then, it is, Sir, that my wife, whoſe ſkill in medicine is great, diſcovers that we are all very bad; that the metropolis is a moſt unhealthy place, and the environs little better; that we ſhall poſitively contract aſthmas, ſore throats, colds, agues, and conſumptions, if we ſtay any longer; that we ſhall loſe our appetites and fleſh, and become pale and wan, weak and feeble; and that—the moſt important of all diſcoveries—the temple of Hygeia is ſituated in the iſland of Thanet! Thither we muſt all go, in ſpite of all my remonſtrances, in ſpite of my offering to obtain from the phyſicians a certificate of the good health of my family. No—they are all very ill, or they fancy they are, and phyſicians tell us, that diſeaſes of the imagination are as afflictive to the patient as real gouts and fevers. I need ſcarcely add, that it is the faſhion in all ſuch diſorders to take the moſt expenſive method of cure.

And, now, Sir, I hope I have convinced your correſpondent, that however deſerving of pity unlearned gentlemen may be in a rainy day, yet there are objects much more deſerving of pity in fine weather, a kind of weather, Sir, which modern manners have rendered friendly only to expence and idleneſs. It may ripen the corn and mature the fruits of the earth, but it obliges us at the ſame time to meddle with them in a very ſparing way; and I am certain, had it not been for the proſpect we have of a wet ſeaſon, my affairs would have been rather embarraſſed. There is no evil ſo great, but what we may derive ſome benefit from it, and unleſs the months of Auguſt and September deceive me, I am certain I ſhall wind up, at the year's end, a better man by twenty per cent. than I can poſſibly do under a continuance of warm weather and a ſerene ſky. Indeed, Sir, as I ſaid before, it is very hard to have one's temper turned differently from that of other people, but neceſſity has no law. I can derive no pleaſure from your azure ſkies—your gentle zephyrs—the fanning of the trees—cool grot-

tos—

tos—limpid ſtreams—and other graces and beauties which poets celebrate on purpoſe, I believe to ſeduce induſtrious people from their ſhops and counting-houſes. Theſe may be very fine things to behold, but when they are leagued againſt a man, and attack his property in all directions, I hope you will make ſome allowance for him, if he ſhould not be quite ſo warm in their praiſes, as thoſe whoſe fortunes are adequate to the enjoying of them with a full reliſh.

Perhaps, Sir, your correſpondent's *reading ſyſtem* might anſwer in caſes like mine, if I could venture to preſcribe it, or having done ſo, if I could enforce my preſcription; but all the libraries in London are nothing to the library of a watering place, nor is there any exerciſe we have acceſs to here, equal to ſhaking the dice-box at a raffle, nor any ſights the metropolis affords, equal to the genteel lounge of the family of *Dolittles* at the pump-room, or on the ſea-ſide. My eloquence, therefore, and even that of your correſpondent, which I take to be greater, would all be thrown away, and ſink to nothing before the perſuaſive arguments of tears, fits, pouting, and ill-humour, which never fail to accompay a compulſive confinement at home in fine weather.

Your correſpondent talks of a man, "having reſources within himſelf."—Alas, Sir, who has reſources within himſelf? Man is a gregarious animal. His happineſs is the aggregate of a number of contributions in which "the ſmalleſt donations will be thankfully received." We borrow a bit of happineſs from one, and a bit from another, and make a patch-work ſort of felicity, which falls to pieces the moment we begin to ſtretch it, and then we muſt look out for freſh remnants. And all this, Sir, ſtrange as it may ſeem, proceeds from *longevity*. We live ſo very long, that we think we have ten times more years on our hands than we have any uſe for, and hence our great proficiency in the art of *killing* time. But may we not, with all due deference to the moſt expert of our time-killers, ſuſpect that they

—"Have ſcratch'd the ſnake, not kill'd it;
She'll cloſe, and be herſelf; while *their* poor malice
Remains in danger of her former tooth!"

I am Sir, &c.

London, *Aug.* 2. 1796. A Citizen.

OBSERVATIONS ON HEALTH AND SICKNESS.

Sir,

THAT health is "the greateſt bleſſing given to mankind," is a poſition ſo often repeated by all deſcriptions of people, and ſo generally aſſented to, that we may rank it among the proverbial axioms which paſs univerſally current, either becauſe no one can, or is diſpoſed to queſtion its truth. As an axiom, or a ſelf-evident propoſition, it will indeed be very difficult to deny it. But it happens unfortunately, that the fate of moral axioms, and of mathematical, algebraic, or arithmetical axioms, is widely different. A man may aſſent to the truth of a moral axiom, and yet proceed in direct contradiction to the principle it contains, a liberty which he can by no means take in other caſes. For inſtance, he may, if queſtioned cloſely, agree that health is the greateſt of all bleſſings, and yet without any ſeeming obſtruction, or being conſcious of any abſurdity, may go on in ſuch a courſe of life as cannot fail to deſtroy this great bleſſing; whereas, when a man has once aſſented that two and two make four, he cannot ſtir one ſtep in his farther calculations without continually carrying this principle along with him; two and two always have, and always will make juſt four, and no more; this he is convinced of, and not only cannot deny it, but muſt always act as if he believed it.

The caſe, however, is very widely different with the axiom or propoſition, though acknowledged by general experience,

rience, with which we ſet out. For thouſands and tens of thouſands do cordially agree that health is the greateſt of all bleſſings, and do nevertheleſs ſo act in their general conduct, as if health was the greateſt of incumbrances, and that which every man was obliged in duty to get rid of, as ſoon as poſſible, and at almoſt any expence. Various means have therefore been deviſed to expel this troubleſome gueſt from our houſes; and in juſtice to the inventors, I muſt ſay that the moſt clumſy and bungling of them have not been unſucceſsful.

But, on the other hand, after conſidering the ſeveral contrivances that have been fallen upon for this purpoſe, I am ſorry to be obliged to ſtate, that there appears very little of that original invention, that talent for diſcovery, and for ſtriking out bold and unheard of ſchemes, which ſpeaks the genius of the age in other matters. Inſtead of contriving ſome new thing, ſome extraordinary materials for this purpoſe, men in general have borrowed half the deſign from nature herſelf, and ſeeing that ſhe intended a certain portion of meat and drink to nouriſh and ſtrengthen the body, they have merely made the experiment, whether a double or triple portion of the ſaid meat and drink might not be ſubſervient to deſtroy health and ſtrength, if *regularly* perſiſted in. This experiment was no ſooner tried than it was found to be ſucceſsful. Men need no longer (if ever they did) ſearch abroad, and call in the aid of exotics to enable them to get rid of health. They are already on their tables; the meat that might nouriſh, may ſurfeit; the wine that was intended to brace and exhilarate, may ſtupify and enervate. The doſe, as in the caſe of other medicines, is to be increaſed at pleaſure, and in a few years, that very troubleſome "greateſt bleſſing," health, is exchanged for the artificial conſtitution of the valetudinarian, who has fifty complaints to divert his leiſure hours, and a hundred uſeleſs remedies to ſwell his apothecary's bill.

But if there are ſome men thus eagerly deſirous to get rid of health, there are others, on the contrary, equally anxious to preſerve it. The laſt, to their friends and companions, become a much more inſufferable ſpectacle than the firſt. An exceſſive anxiety about health generally produces that morbid carefulneſs which is called "quacking one's ſelf," a cuſtom which many give way to from good intentions, and with a view originally to cure ſome actual complaint, but which, aſſiſted by the force of imagination, produces a train of complaints that are incurable. We have all heard of certain perſons, who, when ſomething has troubled their minds, have had recourſe to the bottle, and never have been able to leave off the deleterious practice. Your "quacking people" are much in the ſame ſituation. Some complaint has been removed by medicines, and they have taken ſuch a violent liking to drugs, as never to be eaſy without them, nor able to leave off taking them in one ſhape or other. Such perſons, with the utmoſt efforts at health, are never well, nor ever without ſome cauſe of complaint. They procure popular books on medicine, and as Don Quixote from reading books of chivalry fancied himſelf doomed to be a knight errant, ſo they, from reading hiſtories of diſeaſes, fancy they are born to be afflicted with every diſtemper they read of, and prepare their cures accordingly. In the morning they correct the wind; at noon they promote digeſtion; in the afternoon they remove foulneſs of ſtomach; in the evening they guard againſt the ague; and at night they procure ſleep. The phyſician, if called in, is anticipated in all his receipts, and to preſcribe ſuch gentle remedies as are uſual in incipient diſorders, would be as ineffectual as to recommend weak negus to warm the ſtomach of a brandy drinker.

A practitioner of my acquaintance has aſſured me that he would deſire no better cuſtomers than a dozen *ladies of quality* of the diſpoſition above deſcribed,

deſcribed, and is of opinion that he would very ſoon make his fortune: "The doctor" ſays Foote's Julep, "that doſes beſt, is the beſt doctor for us."

Prodigality of health, and avarice of eaſe, are the two extremes a wiſe man would wiſh to avoid. They are not, indeed, equally culpable. For the man who, endowed by nature with a ſtrong conſtitution, wantonly exhauſts it in luxurious and lawleſs pleaſures, I know of no excuſe that can be formed. What language can excuſe the impious ingratitude to heaven, which ſuch conduct implies; and what temptation of company or ſituation in life, however it may *account*, can juſtify this ſpecies of ſlow ſuicide? This much may indeed be ſaid, that where we ſee a man, worthy in other reſpects, ſo habituated to the pleaſures of the table as not to be able to limit himſelf, even when ſenſible that it is dragging him to the grave, we ſee an object that has more ſtrong claims on our pity than any kind of wretchedneſs incident to human nature.

On the other hand, an uncommon anxiety about health, which directs the patient not to air, exerciſe, and proper regimen, but to a promiſcuous uſe of drugs, and violent remedies, on the recurrence of any trifling ſymptom, argues a diffidence in Providence; and, if I may uſe the expreſſion, a mean hankering after life, which is inconſiſtent with Chriſtian faith and Chriſtian fortitude. I never knew a mind thus wedded to life, that did not unite a great degree of weakneſs of underſtanding to a very moderate ſhare of confidence in heaven.

With regard to health in general, it is to be remembered that it is not difficult to *preſerve* it; but almoſt impoſſible to recover it when loſt by a courſe of luxury and gluttony. The changes which nature makes by means of diſeaſe are generally for the better; and phyſicians have remarked how quickly health is regained after the moſt dangerous fevers, brought on in the proceſs of nature's operations—whereas the chronical diſtempers brought on by a courſe of exceſs, induce a degree of debility which is rarely cured, and takes from us that firmneſs, vigour, and repelling power, which it is difficult to recover. I am, Sir,

C. A.

HISTORY OF A FULL-BOTTOMED WIG.

BY JOSEPH MOSER.

IT is recorded of Swift, that he took the greateſt delight, even when in the zenith of miniſterial favour, in obſerving the actions of the lower order of the people, and the minutiæ of common life. Goldſmith had the ſame propenſity; his curioſity was continually attracted by the variety of the metropolis. He might be ſaid rather to traverſe than walk the ſtreets; and I have ſeen Mr Burke examining the ballads, &c. upon the wall of Privy Garden, with an attention which our greateſt authors might have thought it an honour to have excited.

Not being endued with ſufficient power of intellect to enable me to imitate theſe great men in the more elevated parts of their character, I am happy to follow them at a humble diſtance in the lower; and feel ſome kind of pride at finding in myſelf the ſame diſpoſition to pry into the ſecrets, or to obſerve the humours of public and active life; for which reaſon I take every opportunity to gratify my mind with that kind of reading which is to be found in the ſtreets, and the acquiſition of that uſeful knowledge which is paſted on our walls: at the ſame time I am a curious examiner of the ſhops, ſtalls, &c. and think I can form a pretty accurate judgment of the temper and diſpoſition of the maſter, from the diſpoſition and arrangement of the goods that he deals in. But upon this ſubject I may enlarge at a future period: the buſineſs of the preſent ſpeculation is to relate a circumſtance

cumſtance which occurred in a late peregrination; which, had it been more extenſive, I ſhould have called *a ſentimental journey*.

Every perſon that is acquainted with the metropolis muſt have remarked, near one of the gates of Lincoln's-Inn, a barber's ſhop, conſpicuous for having its window furniſhed with a great variety of *wigs* upon *blocks*, admirably well dreſſed and powdered.

Struck by obſerving ſuch an elegant aſſemblage, I ſtood the other day a conſiderable time comparing the different degrees and dimenſions of its members, and was particularly attentive to an enormous *full bottom*, upon one of the *handſomeſt blocks* I had ever ſeen, that ſeemed with great dignity to preſide over the reſt, which were of ſuch order and degrees, as, had they *had not been ſilent*, might have led me to conſider them as a *Court of Judicature*.

When I had ſatisfied my curioſity, the *wigs* and *blocks* were entirely out of my mind, and perhaps would never have entered it again, had I not been obliged to attend at the Hall, about a cauſe which I have great hopes will be finiſhed in the courſe of the *next century*. As I was, by particular favour, allowed to wait in an adjoining chamber, I was a little ſurpriſed to obſerve, upon the table, a machine nearly as large as a ſentry-box; and going round, as the doors were open, found, to my ſtill greater ſurpriſe, that it contained the block and full-bottom, which I had ſo much admired in the window of my friend the barber.

Miracles, it has been ſaid, will never ceaſe: for I had hardly ſat down, and taken up a volume of Reports, the firſt page of which made me drowſy, before I imagined the Wig addreſſed me in terms of which the following is, as near as I can recollect, the ſubſtance:

"As I have obſerved, both upon the preſent and a former occaſion, that you regard me with great attention, an attention which I conſider as the more benignant, becauſe having, ſince my firſt arrival in this country, been many times *in* and *out* of place, I have been charged with changing ſides, and accommodating myſelf to the reigning faſhion of the age, and alſo with other crimes and miſdemeanors enough to make one's hair to ſtand on end; therefore, as I know you, as well as myſelf, will have a conſiderable time to wait, I think I cannot employ it better than by endeavouring at my own juſtification, which I ſhall do by laying before you a ſhort hiſtory of my life.

"I derive my being from an eminent character who graced that period of arts and arms, the age of Louis the Fourteenth. I was conſigned to the care of a gentleman who followed the fortunes of his exiled maſter, Charles the Second; the happy reſtoration of whoſe affairs brought me to England, altho' I cannot ſay that my introduction to public notice was the moſt favourable, as I adorned the head of the Earl of Shafteſbury, and was by him conducted to the theatre the evening the King wondered why they clapped a black wig upon the murderer in Macbeth, as, to his knowledge, the greateſt rogue in the Kingdom wore a white one. However, notwithſtanding this obſervation, which perhaps had more wit than truth in it, I became a great favourite at Court; and through the whole of this reign, and the ſucceeding one of James, *filled* ſome of the firſt offices of ſtate; and although it may have been hinted that I frequently appeared at *maſs*, it was not becauſe I had, from my foreign extraction, acquired any predilection for the Roman Catholic religion, but merely to do as courtiers in all ages and nations have done, conform to the faſhion of the times. I can moreover aſſure you, upon my honour, that I never ſat upon the *Bench* with the inhuman Jeffries; for indeed it was at a later period that I became *principally* concerned in the adminiſtration of juſtice.

"Having had a conſiderable ſhare in the Revolution, I was, in the reign of King William, in the zenith of affluence

and beauty. My curls were voluminous, my ſides and foretop profuſe, and thoſe to whoſe appearance I added dignity, were proud of the *countenance* I gave them, though I muſt own that my morals were, in ſome meaſure, corrupted by my having been made the companion of nocturnal riots and drunken frolics in the two preceding reigns; when, in the hour of intoxication, I have been thrown behind the fire, for the joke's ſake, by a nobleman of more wit than diſcretion, whom I have frequently accompanied in the purſuit of low amours; and even in the period I am ſpeaking of, being, by means unneceſſary to ſtate, introduced to the Emperor of the Mohocks, I have frequently aſſiſted in frightening ladies, ſcowering the ſtreets, breaking lamps and windows, and have concluded the evening by being conducted ed to the watchhouſe, where, as was the faſhion of the age, I have lain many nights, greatly to the injury of my perſon and reputation.

"I was taken out of this dangerous courſe of life by a gentleman who has, *by himſelf*, been celebrated as a paragon of virtue and morality. You will perhaps anticipate, that I mean the late Mr Colley Cibber, who, from our firſt meeting, grew ſo extremely fond of my company, that he wrote a comedy on purpoſe to introduce me upon the ſtage, whither I was brought in a ſedan chair*, a mode of introduction which was greatly applauded by the audience.

"I now made my *entré* at White's, aſſociated with the beaux, and as my friend Pope ſays—

"Taught oaths to gameſters, and to nobles wit."

"In this ſituation, my morals were not improved, yet, at leaſt with my new companions, who were men of much more refined and ſofter manners than the former, I eſcaped the dangers I had heretofore experienced. Indeed, the only danger I was in at preſent, was that of becoming a coxcomb; for theſe gentlemen, thinking me as vain as themſelves, were ſcarce ever eaſy but when I was placed before a glaſs, where they uſed to ſtroke, comb, and admire me even in the preſence of the ladies. I remember it was about this time that a gentleman who united in himſelf thoſe very *oppoſite* characters of ſtateſman and moraliſt adviſed me, as I had ſucceeded ſo well in comedy, to try my talents in tragedy. I accordingly appeared in the character of Cato. The applauſe I received will ever live recorded in the harmonious numbers of the poet before quoted †.

"Upon this remarkable occaſion, as I have juſt obſerved, I not only met with the greateſt general applauſe, but was complimented, and, what was far better, rewarded by both ſides of the houſe, for the noble and elevated ſentiments which I had uttered in favour of liberty, and which each party choſe to adopt as their own.

"The ſtage was now conſidered by me as too confined a ſphere for the exerciſe of my abilities. I entered deeply into the politics of the times; was one of the Sixteen ‡, and continued with them until the other party won me over by adopting an appellation which founded like my *ſurname*. When they had gotten me amongſt them, they immediately placed me at *their head*, made me a member of the Kit-Kat Club ||, and I now reckoned among my friends the Dukes of Marlborough, Portland, and Devonſhire; the Earls of Godolphin and Sunderland; Meſſrs Addiſon, Steele, and many others celebrated for their wit or their courage; and although we were oppoſed by the

* It may not be improper to remark, that when the comedy of *Love's Laſt Shift* was firſt exhibited, Lord Foppington's immenſe wig was brought upon the ſtage in a ſedan chair.

† What ſhook the ſtage, and made the people ſtare?
Cato's long wig, &c. Popr.

‡ Sixteen of the Tory party who formed a Saturday's club, uſed to call each other *Brother*, &c.

|| So called from being held in the houſe of one *Chriſtopher Cat*.

Duke

Duke of Ormond, by Harley, St John, Swift, Arbuthnot, Prior, and several other men of the first talents, we made so glorious a stand, and raised so great a bustle *about war*, that the latter party was obliged to call in *twelve new associates* to *make peace*.

"This was a stroke of fate, or politics, that we did not recover from through the remainder of this reign. Indeed, the contention that I had been engaged in had made me so peevish and passionate, that my friends thought me highly qualified for the *science of the law*. When I first appeared at the bar, a defect in my *crown* was observed, and as I was surrounded by wits, some said that I was become crack-brained with study; others, who had a satirical turn, ascribed my fracture to a less reputable cause: however, as, in my present profession, it was equally my business *to find* or *to conceal flaws*, my genius suggested to me the idea of clapping a *black silk patch* behind, which effectually covered the object of their mirth or animadversion.

"This, which might be called "snatching a grace," was thought so happy an expedient, that I soon became the fashion; for you must know, Sir, there is a fashion even in the Courts of Judicature. I soon leaped from *without* to *within* the bar, and when there, as I made *more noise* than any of my brethren, it was thought necessary that I should be consigned to a place of *repose*. Of consequence I mounted to the bench, wherein I am now happily seated. But as many philosophers, both ancient and modern, have said that there must be a mixture of good and evil, happiness and misery, in this world, I shall observe that my family, once so numerous and respectable, have not met with the success in life that I could wish. Indeed, the men have almost totally discarded them, and I verily believe, had not the ladies become their protectors, that except the few who practise the law under me, they would have been wholly annihilated. I hear his Lordship is coming, or I should be more diffuse in my thanks to that amiable part of the creation, for the favour they have shewn us; but being obliged to attend him, must defer them to another opportunity. When that offers, whether I am placed upon a throne, or have become part of the stock in trade of a shoe-black, I shall be equally ready to express my gratitude to them for their benevolence, and to you, Sir, for your attention."

At this instant some person entered the chamber. I dropped the Reports: the illusion fled; yet what I had heard or imagined had, left a sufficient impression upon my mind to incite me to recollect what I have here laid before the public.

ALBERT AND EMMA.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 752.

WE now return to Albert, who soon gained that introduction, at the cottage of Bernard, which he so anxiously sought, and by frequenting the society of this worthy old man, he had daily opportunities of seeing, and conversing with his lovely daughter.—Powerfully charmed at first sight by her personal attractions, he now found, on acquaintance, an irresistable fascination in the superior beauties of her mind. Nature had formed her sentiments just, delicate, and virtuous, and her education had, for two years, received great advantage from a frequent intercourse with a lady of birth and distinguished talents, who had, on the decease of her husband, retired into a small habitation, situated in a vale near Bernard's cottage: this amiable widow had lived many years in the great world, and had partaken both of its prosperity and adversity, sufficiently to shew her the instability of fortune: with her beloved lord, she had lost the superfluities of life; but satisfied with

competence, she devoted the remainder of her days to solitude and religion.

She conceived for Emma, then just fifteen, a strong attachment, and easily obtained Bernard's permission for his daughter's frequent visits. The good woman delighted in cultivating a mind whose capacity and genius promised every success. Emma read aloud for hours, uninterruptedly, to her kind patroness, and read with an attention, that impressed upon her memory every thing worthy to be retained; and the subjects were constantly calculated to improve the morals, and enlarge the understanding. At the end of two years, death stopped the progress of Emma's education, by suddenly depriving her of this most excellent friend; her little income reverted to the family of her husband, and she had nothing to leave the child of her adoption, but the simple furniture of her little dwelling. Emma mourned with affectionate regret, a loss so great, but determined to persevere in those studies, for which she had acquired so correct a taste, and which she was happily enabled to do, by becoming the possessor of the valuable and select collection of books, which formed the small library of the deceased. By rising very early in the morning, Emma was enabled to pursue her favourite employment, without trespassing on those hours, when her filial duties or domestic cares demanded her attention.

Young Albert soon discovered in the conversation of Bernard's lovely daughter, a well informed mind, and an understanding which blended the artless simplicity of rural life, with the more refined sentiments of cultivated education.

The mental accomplishments of Emma, completed the conquest which her beauty had begun, in the heart of Albert; nor was it long ere a reciprocal and gentle flame was communicated to her bosom. The ardent lover, in the first flattering moment of aspiring hope, declared his passion, and offered at her feet his honourable vows. She blushed modestly, and referred her assent to her father's will. The heart of Bernard, at this unexpected proposal, felt all a father's rapture; but the strict rectitude of his sentiments checked the momentary joy, and with that sincerity which marked his character, he declined so unequal an alliance, and represented to his young friend the impropriety of his forming any union unsanctioned by his family. "Accept our gratitude," said Bernard, "for the honour which you intend us: were you less distinguished by rank and fortune, I should be proud to call you son. Emma's only dower is virtue, and her birth is too humble for her to become your wife. Never shall false vanity, or sordid interest, betray me to an action at which my conscience would revolt. I will still be worthy your esteem; and the child whom you have honoured with your love shall merit, at least by her conduct, the rank to which you would generously raise her. But you must meet no more: this is the stern decree of unsullied virtue, and irreproachable honour. Return to your native country, with every wish that grateful friendship can bestow." Albert had listened in silent admiration to the words of Emma's venerable father: when Bernard ceased to speak, he thus replied, "Could I offer a diadem to your incomparable daughter, she would, by accepting it, confer, and not receive the honour. I would not have presumed to solicit her affections or her hand, could I have admitted a doubt of my father's approbation of a choice directed by reason and sanctioned by virtue. I will renew no more my humble suit till *authorised* by him to *demand* the hand of Emma. Farewell! my return hither shall be as rapid as the impatience of love and hope can render it." Thus separated the venerable Bernard and the youthful Albert; nor could all the moving rhetoric of the latter prevail upon the father of Emma to permit a parting scene between the lovers.

lovers. He wiſely thought the impaſſioned adieu of Albert might leave an impreſſion too tender on the heart of Emma, and which, as he foreſaw, would endanger her peace of mind, if indulged; he therefore determined to uſe every argument, which could baniſh the flatterer hope from her boſom.

Bernard returned not to his cottage till Albert had quitted the village: when he entered, Emma advanced to meet him, her eyes ſurcharged with tears: ſhe preſented him with a letter which Albert, retiring to write for a few moments before he mounted his horſe, had ordered his ſervant to leave as he paſſed the door. It breathed the language of eternal love; and aſſured her, that as he quitted her only to accelerate their union, ſhe might ſoon expect his return to claim her promiſed hand: Bernard folding up the letter when he had read it, and putting it in his pocket, thus addreſſed his trembling daughter, who waited ſilently her fate: "Beware, my child, how you ſuffer your heart to betray your happineſs; truſt not in the proteſtations of a lover. An inconſiderate vow is more frequently broken than kept.—You may be the preſent object of Albert's affections, but man, by nature inconſtant, can eaſily tranſfer his heart to ſucceſſive objects. The world, will probably ſoon efface you from his remembrance; or even ſhould he ſtill retain his faith unſhaken, can you flatter yourſelf that his family will admit into their ſociety an humble villager, whoſe birth they would proudly deem unworthy their alliance?—Never ſhall my Emma's hand be united to a huſband unſanctioned by the authority of his parents.—Make, therefore, every effort, my beloved child, to conquer a prepoſſeſſion fatal in its tendency, and hopeleſs in its effects. You have never yet deceived me; and I have that confidence in your diſcretion, which perſuades me you will not deviate from the path of rectitude: nor, by a clandeſtine conduct, act unworthy of your own ſpotleſs character." Emma ſunk at the feet of her venerable ſire, and embracing his knees, "Never, never," exclaimed ſhe, while tears rolled down her pale cheeks, "ſhall your child wander from the path of honour! —You ſhall guide and direct all her actions, your counſels ſhall fortify the weakneſs of her heart, and aſſiſt her to ſubdue every ſentiment diſapproved by you; and if ſhe cannot immediately forget the conſpicuous virtues of her loſt Albert, at leaſt ſhe will humble her ambitious hopes, which had the preſumption to ſoar above her obſcure birth, and aſpire to an alliance to which ſhe had no pretenſions, but what the deluſive voice of love and Albert had awakened in her boſom." Bernard folded her in his arms with all a father's fond delight; and applauded the ſentiments, which flowed from a heart capable of ſacrificing every inclination to that duty, which ſhe owed him. Emma poſſeſſed a ſtrength of mind ſuperior to her years, and though ſhe tried in vain to forget an object ſo tenderly beloved, ſhe ſo far reaſoned herſelf into a perſuaſion, that the friends of Albert would never conſent to their marriage, without which ſhe was reſolutely determined never to accept his hand, that ſhe renounced every idea of being united to him, and baniſhed the ſeducing hope of beholding him again.

While Emma was thus meritoriouſly ſubmitting to the rigid laws of filial duty, fate was haſtening to involve her in a ſnare more dangerous than that which ſhe had ſo nobly overcome. As ſhe was ſpinning, one ſultry day, in a bower of honey-ſuckles, near the gate of their little cottage, accompanied by one of her young female neighbours, the Baron de Morenzi paſſed by, on horſeback, and caſting his eyes on the fair Emma, was ſo ſtruck with her beauty, that he ſuddenly ſtopped, and diſmounting approached the wicket. Taking off his hat, he complained of a dizzineſs in his head, for which he politely requeſted a glaſs of water: Emma aroſe, and tripping into the houſe,

houſe, quickly returned with a chryſtal draught, which ſhe preſented to him with a native grace that accompanied all her motions. He had, during her ſhort abſence, informed himſelf that ſhe was the daughter of Bernard, who ſerved him as under-bailiff. He accepted the cup from her hand, and while he ſwallowed the contents, he drank at the ſame time, from her bewitching eyes, a draught which ſpread an irreſiſtible poiſon through his veins. The Baron was indebted to nature for a fine perſon, and to art, for that impoſing elegance of addreſs, which ſeldom failed to inſinuate his wiſhes with ſucceſs, when the dominion of a tender paſſion tempted him to gloſs over his haughty demeanour with a diſſembled condeſcenſion. Juſt as he was returning the cup to the lovely Emma, who ſtood to receive it, with her looks bent upon the ground, to avoid the fixed gaze of his penetrating eyes, Bernard ſuddenly appeared, and afforded his daughter an opportunity to retire into the cottage.

The good old bailiff accoſted his lord with a reſpect, which, while it acknowledged his ſuperiority as a maſter, was unmixed with that kind of ſervile humility, which demeans the dignity of man. He had never before attracted the notice of the Baron, who forgetting the diſtance, which birth and fortune had placed between them, recollected only that he was the father of Emma, and might, perhaps, aſſiſt him in the views which he had formed to corrupt her virtue. Accoſting him, therefore, with kind familiarity, he requeſted that he might have a ſurvey of his little dwelling, which he ſhould be welcome to exchange for one more convenient and comfortable. "My Lord," replied Bernard, "in this humble dwelling my infant eyes firſt opened, and here I would wiſh to cloſe their aged lids."

"But," interrupted the Baron, "you begin to bow under the weight of years, and ſtand in need of reſt and indulgence; I ſhall feel a true ſatisfaction in rendering your latter days happy."—"Permit me to aſſure you," ſaid Bernard, "that a life of honeſt induſtry, and incorrupted innocence, has already inſured to me that happineſs in its cloſing ſcene, which an irreproachable conſcience only can beſtow, but which riches can never give." "You have a daughter, however," interrupted the Baron, ſmiling, "too young to have adopted your ſtoical ideas," I have a daughter," retorted Bernard, "who inherits her mother's virtue, and has been taught by precept and example thoſe ſentiments, which have rendered her too contented in her ſituation, to harbour an ambitious wiſh in her boſom." The Baron reddened at theſe words, but commanding, for his own ſecret purpoſes, the riſing indignation of his mind, he condeſcendingly bade the venerable Bernard adieu; ſaying, that he ſtill hoped, mature reflection would induce him to accept the favours which he was anxious to confer upon a man, whoſe reſpectable character, and long life of unſullied virtue, claimed a ſingular reward.

So ſaying, he mounted his horſe, and returned to the caſtle, revolving in his mind, every practicable ſcheme for the ſeduction of the devoted Emma. He reflected that he never had beheld a female half ſo lovely; and as he on no occaſion had accuſtomed himſelf to combat his inclinations, or ſubdue his paſſions, he reſolved to loſe no time in accompliſhing his deſign. The humble ſituation of Emma, gave him, in his opinion, an uncontrouled right to her ſubmiſſion; but he was ſolicitous, if poſſible, to gain an aſcendency over her heart, by awakening with her gratitude tenderer ſentiments; for this purpoſe he determined to wear the maſk of hypocriſy a little longer, and then to attempt, by every art of ſoft deception, to ſecure her affections in his favour. A week elapſed after the Baron's viſit at the cottage, without any renewal of his great offers; a circumſtance that contributed to diſpel thoſe fears which had been awakened in the boſom of Bernard, by the interview of the Baron with

with Emma, and his generous profeſſions of friendſhip to himſelf—*profeſſions*, ſo oppoſite to the natural ferocity of his temper. Bernard conſidered them no longer in any light, but in that of a temporary inclination toward humanity and kindneſs, which could have no root in a ſoil ſo barren. He purſued, therefore, without further ſuſpicion, his uſual labours; taking, however, the precaution never to leave his daughter without a companion, in his abſence.

One morning when he had quitted the cottage about an hour, a haſty meſſenger from the caſtle terrified Emma, with an account that her father was taken with a ſudden indiſpoſition as he paſſed the gates; and having been ſupported into the houſe by ſome of the domeſtics, who obſerved him ſinking on the ground, the houſekeeper had thought it proper to ſend for his daughter, who, by being accuſtomed, perhaps, to theſe ſeizures, knew beſt how to treat them. The trembling Emma, alarmed to the utmoſt degree at a diſorder which had never yet attacked her beloved father, delayed not a moment to follow her conductor; and taking the arm of her friend Agnes, who had been liſtening to her as ſhe was reading aloud, proceeded with tottering ſteps to the caſtle, diſtant from her humble cottage about a mile.—When ſhe arrived in the great hall, ſhe met with a female of a reſpectable appearance, and of an advanced age. She eagerly inquired after her father, and earneſtly requeſted to be permitted to ſee him. The houſekeeper anſwered Emma, with the appearance of much ſenſibility, that Bernard was ſo perfectly recovered, by a cordial which ſhe had adminiſtered, that he had returned to his daily occupation, ignorant that his illneſs could have reached his daughter's ears. "Thank heaven!" exclaimed the innocent Emma, "O madam! accept my humble gratitude for your kind care, and ſuffer one of the domeſtics to direct me to the ſpot where I may find my dear father; I will watch by his ſide during the labours of the day, or attend him to our cottage, if he will permit me to lead him thither."

"Be no longer anxious, my lovely child," replied the matron, "your father will be here at the hour when the turret bell ſhall call the family to dinner; he promiſed to meet my lord's ſteward, to receive ſome orders from the Baron." The unſuſpecting Emma thanked her kind informer, and was departing, but preſſed condeſcendingly to continue there till the return of Bernard, and, in the interval, to take a ſurvey of the apartments in the caſtle, in ſome of which alterations were making, ſhe conſented to wait her father's return. While her obliging guide was leading her into a large ſaloon, ſhe turned round to ſeek for Agnes, whom, till that inſtant, ſhe imagined to have been ſtill near her ſide. She expreſſed ſome anxiety at her abſence to the houſekeeper, who obſerved, that her friend had remained in the firſt hall, and immediately ſent a woman, then deſcending a ſtaircaſe, to eſcort her to them. Emma, in the mean time, purſued the ſteps of her conductreſs, who having paſſed ſeveral ſtate apartments, opened a door that led to a library, and which ſhe had no ſooner entered, and directed the attention of Emma to a fine portrait of the late Marchioneſs de Clairville, that hung over the chimney, than ſhe diſappeared. Emma, for ſome moments, was loſt in contemplating the angelic countenance of a woman, whoſe ſad fate ſhe had heard ſo frequently and ſo tenderly deplored, when ſhe was ſuddenly roufed from theſe melancholy reflections, by the opening of a glaſs door, which led to a colonnade filled with exotic plants. If ſhe felt embaraſſed by the appearance of the Baron, who entered thence into the library, what were her ſenſations, when, on making an immediate attempt to quit it herſelf, ſhe found the door of the apartment locked, and beheld the Baron de Morenzi at her feet, in an attitude of reſpectful tenderneſs.

(To be continued.)

HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN ENGLAND.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 745.

THE church of England, jealous from its infancy, had obtained, in the ſeventh year of James I. an act, which prevented all perſons from being naturalized, unleſs they firſt received the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper, according to its own peculiar and exceptionable mode of commemoration. This act effectually excluded the Jews from being naturalized; till, in the year 1753, a bill was brought into the houſe of Lords, and paſſed there without oppoſition, which provided, that all perſons profeſſing the Jewiſh religion, who have reſided in Great Britain or Ireland for three years, without being abſent more than three months at one time during that ſpace, may, upon application for that purpoſe, be naturalized by Parliament, without receiving the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper. But all perſons profeſſing the Jewiſh religion are, by this act, diſabled from purchaſing, or inheriting any advowſon, right of patronage, &c. to any benefice or eccleſiaſtical promotion, ſchool, hoſpital, or donative whatſoever. On the 16th of April, this bill was ſent down to the Houſe of Commons, ordered to be printed, and on the 7th of May read a ſecond time, when a motion was made for its being committed. Lord Barrington, Lord Duplin, Robert Nugent, Eſq; and Henry Pelham, Eſq; were among its moſt eloquent advocates; Lord Egmont, Sir Edmund Iſham, among its more zealous opponents. The bill was ſupported by the petitions of a few merchants, chiefly diſſidents, and countenanced by the miniſtry, who argued:

That it would increaſe the numbers and wealth of the people, upon which depend the national ſtrength, the ability to encounter future difficulties, and atchieve uſeful undertakings—and by which poſterity would eſtimate the wiſdom and utility of our frame of government: That, by receiving the Jews into our community, and admitting them to a participation of our civil rights, they would contract a warm attachment to our conſtitution and country, and gladly divide with us the public burdens: That a great portion of the funds belonging to foreign Jews, it was our obvious intereſt to induce them to follow their property, and to expend here an income which was yearly exported to a clear loſs: That, connected as the Jews were with the great bankers, and monied intereſt of Europe, their reſidence here would, in future wars, give us a great command of capital, and facilitate our loans: That even their prejudices, as a ſect, would operate in our favour, and occaſion our manufactures to be diſperſed among the multitudinous Jew ſhopkeepers in Europe, who now recurred to the Jew merchants of Holland, and the other tolerant countries: That Poland had never riſen to ſo high a pitch of civil, literary, and commercial diſtinction as when her policy was moſt liberal toward Socinians and Jews; and that the ſect itſelf had always abandoned its offenſive prejudices in proportion to its good uſage.

On the other ſide it was urged, That, born as we are to privileges and excluſive rights, we did not, by this bill, ſell our birth-right, like Eſau, for any conſideration, however inadequate; but fooliſhly gave it away: That if the Jews, about to be naturalized, belonged to the numerous claſſes, we ſhould import vagrants and cheats to burden our rates, or ſupplant the induſtry of our leſs parſimonious poor—if to the wealthy claſſes, who cannot procure a ſettlement elſewhere, they would become the higheſt bidders for our landed eſtates, diſpoſſeſs the Chriſtian owners, attract around them their butchers, bakers, and poulterers (for they can eat nothing of our killing) and, bye and bye, would endanger our religion itſelf: That the rites of the Jews will for ever reſiſt their incorporation with other nations, for any common purpoſes, while their early mar-

marriages and frequent divorces promote ſo rapid an increaſe of their numbers, that they might become, like the bitch in the kennel, too ſtrong for their hoſpitable patrons: That it had a tendency to embroil us with foreign powers, becauſe we muſt reclaim, for inſtance, every Portugueſe Jew, who may have come over to be naturalized, and, by indiſcretions, expoſe himſelf to the inquiſition: That the Jews were not given to manufactures, and, if they ſhould open ſhops, would interfere with the profits and maintenance of Chriſtians; for the number of ſhops being adequate to the conſumption, could only be increaſed with injury to them eſtabliſhed: That Jewiſh nationality would intrigue all the trade into their own hands: That they were enemies upon principle to all Chriſtians: And that it was flying in the face of the Almighty to gather together a ſect, of which the bible foretold the diſperſion.

The trumpet of alarm was firſt ſounded by the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, who, in a petition to Parliament, expreſſed their apprehenſion, that the bill, if paſſed into a law, would tend greatly to the diſhonour of the Chriſtian religion, and endanger the excellent conſtitution.

The Earl of Egmont became their mouth-piece; who, in an artful ſpeech, countenanced and inflamed the ungenerous bigotry of the multitude. The Engliſh have always enjoyed a cry of alarm, when there is no real danger; becauſe it enhances, for the time, the perſonal importance of each individual. It flatters his love of conſequence to be called upon to ſtand up for his church and king, when he is not likely to be expoſed to the ruſſle of conteſt, or the humiliation of defeat. Accordingly a zeal, the moſt furious, was vociferated in the pulpits and corporations againſt the bill, and, by the next ſeſſions of parliament, inſtructions were ſent to almoſt all the members to ſolicit a repeal of it.

The miniſter did not attempt to reſiſt the torrent, but was among the foremoſt who ſpoke in favour of the repeal: he was anſwered, with much force of reaſoning, and a truly liberal ſpirit, by Thomas Potter, Eſq; to whoſe ſpeech a very elegant reply was delivered by Sir George Littleton: and the Jew bill was repealed, by an act which received the royal aſſent the ſame ſeſſion. Attempts too were made, but ſucceſsfully oppoſed by Mr Pelham and Mr Pitt, to repeal ſo much of an act for naturalizing foreigners in America, as did not exclude Jews. Such was the ſpirit of intolerance which the parliamentary leaders of the people were not aſhamed to foſter. From that time, the legal condition of Jews in England has not been altered: but the people no longer view them with rancour, or miſtruſt, or unbrotherly emotions.

The Jews have been ſingularly unfortunate. They ſhared the oppreſſion and contumely, which the Chriſtian ſects underwent, as ſoon as the jealouſy of the Pagan prieſts and emperors was excited by the progreſs of their monotheiſm: but they in no degree partook of the ſecurity or triumphs conquered for the church by Conſtantine. Their incredulity was conſidered by orthodox and heretics as of all others the moſt criminal, nor was it till after the Mahomedan conqueſts, that they obtained, in part of Aſia, along the ſouthern ſhores of the Mediterranean, and in Spain, a reſting place for their feet.

In modern Italy, the earlieſt haunt of reviving literature and philoſophy, the firſt attempts were made to prepare the European mind for the toleration of Judaiſm. Simone Luzzurato, of Venice, is mentioned as a pleader of their cauſe. The friends of the Socini were thought to entertain ſentiments very favourable to the Jews; but the interference of the inquiſition in 1546, to ſuppreſs the celebrated club of Vicenza, an event preparatory to the exile and diſperſion of all the rational Chriſtians of Italy, defrauded them of riſing advocates. In the ſeveral Italian republics, the Jews enjoyed only a contemptuous pro-

protection. Their fate was ſomewhat more favourable in Poland, and much more favourable in Holland, where Baſnage, and, no doubt, others, wrote of them becomingly.

In Germany, Gotthold Ephraim Leſſing, a celebrated dramatiſt, by his philoſophical plays, *Nathan the Wiſe*, and the *Monk of Lebanon*, attacked the prejudice againſt Judaiſm in its fortreſs, the public mind; while his friend, Moſes Mendelſolm, was illuſtrating the ſect, both by his elegant writings and by a well argued Defence of general toleration, publiſhed under the title Jeruſalem. C. W. Dohm, a Pruſſian, offered, in 1781, to the German public, two ſmall volumes of Remarks on the Means of Improving the Civil Condition of the Jews, which called forth ſeveral pamphlets on the ſame topic, among which thoſe of Schlotzer and Michaelis, no doubt, deſerve conſultation.

In France, the prejudices of Voltaire againſt the Jewiſh religion, proved a powerful obſtacle to the advances of the philoſophic party, in an equitable diſpoſition towards its profeſſors. In 1788, however, the academy of Metz propoſed as a prize queſtion: 'Are there means of rendering the Jews in France uſefuler and happier?' Zalkind Hourwitz, a Poliſh Jew, M. Thierry, a counſellor of Nanci, and the Abbe Gregoire, ſhared the prize, but not the public ſuffrage. The work of the latter, on the moral, phyſical, and political regeneration of the Jews, has obtained the more impreſſive publicity. Among his moſt diſtinguiſhed coadjutors in obtaining a legal improvement of their condition, the conſtituting aſſembly of France numbered Mirabeau, Clermont-Tonnere, and Rabaud.

In our own country, the well-intended conduct of the Engliſh government, under the Protectorate of Cromwell, and under the adminiſtration of Mr Pelham, were alike defeated by the fanaticiſm of the people. Mr Toland's naturalization of the Jews in England, is the beſt antidote of elder date that has deſcended to us. Tovey and Ockley have alſo ſtored up information on theſe topics.

Of late, Prieſtley's Letters to the Jews, a work which, probably, under the maſk of purſuing their converſion, had for its object to do away the ungrateful prejudices of religioniſts againſt their parent-ſect, has rendered to them, in the devout world, the ſame ſervice as Cumberland's comedy of the Jew in the poliſhed. There can ſcarcely remain any apprehenſion among thinking men, that the ſlighteſt popular odium would now be incurred by the legiſlature, if it repealed every law which encroaches upon the political equality of this and other ſects. It may not, however, have been amiſs to bring within a ſmall compaſs, ſuch particulars of the fortunes of this people in our iſland, and ſuch notices of the writings in their behalf, as may be likelieſt to invite attention, whenever a reformed and reforming legiſlature ſhall conſider of their condition.

ON ATTENTION TO CLEANLINESS, AND THE PROPRIETY OF INNOCULATION.

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 756.)

BUT even, conſiſtent with the doctrine of neceſſity, no danger can reſult from employing the practice of innoculation, ſince "the *period of death is fixed*, to obviate which nothing in our power can operate."

It is anſwered to this obſervation—"*We do not wiſh to tempt Providence.*"—This idea we believe to have no exiſtence in liberal minds. That the grand chain of Providential events ſhould be unlinked and twiſted into an interpoſition, either to extend or to ſhorten the life of a mortal being, which circumſtance is, to the Deity, a matter of minute importance, and all this to favour a matter of ſpeculative opinion, is certainly an impious idea. Moreover, the

the anſwer is inconſiſtent, in as much as it concludes the period of death *not to be fixed.*

But to return—what is not apparent to intuition, ſhould be taught by inquiry; if their idea of a Providence be a chain of events permanently eſtabliſhed, to obſtruct that which is permanent is ſurely a ſtrange incongruity of thought; moreover, as the idea of a Providence cannot exiſt, without a concurring belief of a Great Being who eſtabliſhed that providence, to ſpeak of tempting Providence, is to clothe the Diety with the frailties, and ſome of the vices of human nature. An intervention of Providence is evinced to mankind, by the wholeſome effects of innoculation; it exibits one of thoſe great ſecond cauſes, whereby God manifeſts his parental care in the government of the univerſe. "A mother may forget her ſucking child, but the Lord will not forget the work of his hands." Will the fragment that is mouldering from the precipice be arreſted in its fall, till it alight upon a guilty head, or will the lightning's dart ſelect a victim for its fury? This indeed would evince a divine interpoſition, becauſe it would ſuſpend two irreverſible laws of nature, even to imagine which, no mortal has a ſhadow of right.

When ſome neglected fabrick nods beneath
The weight of years, and totters to the tempeſt,
Muſt heaven diſpatch the meſſenger of light,
Or make the dead to warn us of its fall?
JOHNSON'S IRENE.

——Loos'd by time, or by rude tempeſts torn,
A rock's huge fragment from a mountain borne,
Tempeſtuous whirling down the craggy ſteeps,
Woods, cots, and herds before its fury ſweeps.
TASSO.

We will truſt to nature, is another favourite argument againſt this ſalutary operation; as this precept could meet no indulgence in a poliſhed mind, it will occur, that it will be revered and modified in men's minds, according to the ſtate of ſociety where it is cheriſhed; becauſe, if nature be our guide, rightly perceived, we cannot err; when ſhe teaches us means of ſafety from a fatal foe, ſhe has done her part. Let any one attend to the hiſtory of the emancipation of any nation from ſavage ignorance to philoſophic refinement, the part which nature acts will be very obvious; when the mind expands, truth is eaſily admiſſable, ſavage or contracted minds perceive things groſsly, obſcurely, and frequently falſely; to reject a known good, and adopt a palpable evil, is aſſuredly not to follow nature; ſhe has no votaries, wedded to ſuch principles.—"This (ſays Epictetus) is to follow nature, to connect and mutually adopt the exertion of the active powers, to the appearance of what is fit and beneficial." If, in the progreſs of chemical ſcience, any proceſs ſhould be diſcovered for converting a moſt incombuſtible ſtone, into a cheap and perfect fuel; (a circumſtance very far *within* the limits of poſſibility), what would be ſaid of men that would reject *that fuel* in a country where no other could be found, becauſe it was procured by the intervention of human means.

Is innoculation then to be rejected, becauſe it is an effort of human ingenuity? It may be aſſerted as a phyſical axiom, that where there appears any diſſimilarity in the taſte or flavour of the fruit or flowers of any two plants, the ſtructure of theſe plants will alſo be diſſimilar; becauſe, if nouriſhed in the ſame medium, there can be but one ſet of principles to act upon, and every difference that ariſes, muſt proceed from different vegetable powers attracting particular elements in different combinations, juſt as tints are multiplied, almoſt to infinity and beautifully variable, by combinations of the ſeven primeval colours variouſly ſelected; now, the taſte of fruits, and the odour of plants, are varied almoſt to infinity, and this beſpeaks infinite intelligence—but we do never reflect, that

this multiplication hath been accompliſhed in very many inſtances by human means. Doth the epicure, when he praiſeth the flavour of a peach, ever conſider that it is a production of art. It is no new diſcovery, let Virgil tell the ſtory:

But various are the ways to change the ſtate
Of plants, to bud, to graff, t'innoculate.
Thus pears and peaches from the crab-tree come;
And thus the ruddy cornel bears the plume.
The thin leav'd arbute, hazle graffs ſecures;
And planes huge apples bear, that bore but leaves.
The maſtful beach, the briſtly cheſnut bears,
And the white aſh is white with blooming pears.
—Greedy ſwine from grafted elms are fed,
With falling acorns that on oaks are bred.

Now, ſince it is true that all our finer fruits, and all theſe highly valued flowers, called double, are the offspring of human invention; here then, is an example of the powers of mankind over the living works of nature, far more wonderful than that of innoculation for the ſmall-pox.

There is a ſingular fact reſpecting that little vineyard which produces *Conſtantia* at the Cape. Vines tranſplanted into its immediate vicinity, although they thrive well, yield no wine that is equal in degree to that which this fam-famed ſpot produces. There is ſomething peculiar and unknown in the ſoil of the real Conſtantia vineyard; there can no other cauſe exiſt.

But to conclude: if this reaſoning againſt the falſe prejudices which obſtruct innoculation be juſt, on what motives then will the rejection of the operation be founded? The oppoſitioniſts may indeed contend, "that human judgment, though it be gradually gaining upon credulity, will never become infallible; and approbation, tho' long continued, may yet be only the approbation of prejudice or faſhion." This is very true; but upon due inquiry into the merits of this operation, founded on ſuch principles, would I reſt very certain hopes of its complete and ſucceſsful promulgation; and it is proper to remark, that its greateſt enemy, the doctrine of neceſſity, ſtrictly followed according to the tenor of the principles, would be highly favourable to the diffuſion of innoculation, becauſe, if mankind have an alloted number of days, nothing which we can do, can alter this decree.

When the people ceaſe to care for themſelves, it becometh the legiſlator to care for them. A kingdom is rich, only in the multitude of her ſons. The ſituation of our country, confirms the truth of this poſition, and of the Emperor Adrian's obſervation, "that it is more important for an empire to be populous than to be rich;" Great Britain wants not money, but men.

Of the number who are annually cut off by the ſmall pox, how many might be ſaved to the ſtate, and how many among the late levies, have actualy ſunk under its malignancy? One corps not two months regimented, afforded three victims to its fury.

When regulations ſhall have been enforced for ſecuring cleanlineſs in our towns and villages, might it not be enacted, conſonant to the principles of moral duty, that every parent who ſhould refuſe to innoculate his child, at the proper period, to be certified by the ſurgeon of the diſtrict, ſhall incur a fine of L. 50 to be levied by confiſcation of property, failing which, the perſon of the parent to be at the king's diſpoſal?

Reſpecting the evils which would indeed certainly take place at the firſt general innoculation, and reſpecting the pains that would afterwards be required to keep the practice in conſtant uſe, it is ſufficient to obſerve, that the miſchief reſulting from the firſt, would diſappear in five years, and that proper attention would inſure the continuance of the other.

A CONSTANT READER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR.

IN your miſcellany, p. 545. is given an account of the way in which lime acts as a manure.—The writer endeavours to account for the utility of lime in huſbandry, by aſſuming a principle originating with ſome experiments of the late Sir John Pringle, namely, that *lime is a ſeptic, and promotive of putrefaction.* Whatever merit be attributed to his ſubſequent reaſoning, the principle itſelf I ſuſpect to be erroneous.

The cauſticity of lime is a quality of extenſive uſe in ſeveral manufactures: tanners and fell-mongers employ it to extricate the hair and wool from the ſkins, preparatory to the operations; but cauſticity is not putridity, for hair thus ſeparated, is uſually worked up with lime into a compoſition for plaiſtering walls and ceilings, and will, in that ſtate, be preſerved for a great number of years.

Vegetable ſubſtances are, perhaps, better preſerved when incloſed in lime-mortar, than by any other method. I have often noticed willow laths, apparently uninjured, in the partitions of old buildings, where they had remained fifty or one hundred years; and in ſome kinds of mortar, in which lime is a principal ingredient, ſtraw or chaff is employed, and thus combined will become very durable.

In the manufactures of indigo, lime-water is uſed, partly to promote the ſeparation of the colouring matter, and partly to prevent its putrefaction whilſt drying.

When, in dying with indigo, the vat is brought into a ſtate of fermentation, there is a ſtrong diſpoſition to putrefaction, and quick-lime is applied, in proportion to the danger, as a preventative.

It is well known alſo, that eminent phyſicians have ſtrongly recommended the frequent white-waſhing the cells of priſons, the apartments of hoſpitals, and the chambers of thoſe who are viſited with putrid diſeaſes, in order to check or prevent the effects of putrid effluvia.

From theſe circumſtances, I think myſelf juſtified in doubting the truth of the principle aſſumed by your correſpondent, and am inclined to believe quick-lime to be rather anti-putreſcent, than ſeptic.

Quick-lime laid on land muſt, from its cauſticity, have ſome effect; the heat it communicates during the operation of ſlaking, may probably deſtroy a conſiderable number of inſects, and by increaſing the warmth of the ſoil may promote vegetation, and haſten the evaporation of redundant moiſture: but theſe effects can only be temporary: when completely ſlaked, lime is reduced to an impalpable powder, undiſtinguiſhable from pulverized lime-ſtone uncalcined. It is in this ſtate, I preſume, that its permanent utility is moſt obvious, and thus employed it adds to the quality of the ſoil, and by being intimately mixed with it, leſſens its tenacity, and prevents its conſolidating into a maſs impenetrable to the roots of vegetables; and whatever be its chymical qualities or combinations, the ultimate effects will, I believe, be the ſame.

Gravel, ſand, gypſum, the aſhes of foſſil coal, and the ſcrapings of the roads, are, I ſuppoſe, nearly ſimilar in the manner of their operation. In ſtiff lands they are of uſe in looſening the clods, and thereby allowing the roots to extend themſelves with leſs difficulty.

The great object with the farmer ſhould be, to bring his land as much as poſſible into the ſtate of a well-managed garden. The gardener gives the earth no reſt, his ſpade and hoe keep it in almoſt perpetual motion, and he repleniſhes it occaſionally from his melon and cucumber beds, with ſtable manure nearly or completely rotten.

Laboured diſquiſitions on the organization of vegetables, or the chymical properties of ſoil and manure, are a very rational employment for perſons of property, ſcience, and leiſure; but the practical farmer may ſafely advance in improvement, by imitating the gardener as cloſely as circumſtances will allow, and

and leave curious ſpeculation to thoſe who are qualified for it, and who cannot be eſſentially injured by the failure of experiments.

Noblemen and gentlemen of large landed property, and the agricultural ſocieties eſtabliſhed in different parts of the nation, cannot adopt any method ſo likely to be beneficial to the country, as the appropriation of a quantity of land to the ſole purpoſe of experiment.

Tracts of indifferent land may be found in all large eſtates, and the wealth of the proprietor, or the fund of the ſociety, would ultimately be benefited, though an immediate profit could not rationally be expected.

Wiſhing you ſucceſs in the proſecution of a work which breathes a liberal ſpirit, and promiſes literary entertainment and extended utility. I am, Sir,

T. P.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL WASHINGTON ON HIS RESIGNATION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

THE period of a new Election of a Citizen to adminiſter the Executive Government of the United States being not far diſtant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts muſt be employed in deſignating the perſon who is to be clothed with that important truſt, it appears to me proper, eſpecially as it may conduce to a more diſtinct expreſſion of the public voice, that I ſhould now apprize you of the reſolution I have formed, to decline being conſidered among the number of thoſe out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the ſame time, to do me the juſtice to be aſſured, that this reſolution has not been taken, without a ſtrict regard to all the conſiderations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of ſervice, which ſilence in my ſituation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future intereſt; no deficiency of grateful reſpect for your paſt kindneſs; but am ſupported by a full conviction that the ſtep is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto, in the office to which your ſuffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform ſacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your deſire. I conſtantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, conſiſtently with motives, which I was not at liberty to diſregard, to return to that retirement, from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The ſtrength of my inclination to do this, previous to the laſt election, had even led to the preparation of an Addreſs to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical poſture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of perſons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the ſtate of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the purſuit of my inclination incompatible with the ſentiment of duty, or propriety; and am perſuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my ſervices, that, in the preſent circumſtances of our country, you will not diſapprove my determination to retire.

The impreſſions with which I firſt undertook the arduous truſt, were explained on the proper occaſion. In the diſcharge of the truſt, I will only ſay, that I have with good intentions contributed towards the organization and adminiſtration of the Government, the beſt exertions of which a very fallable judgment was capable.—Not unconſcious in the outſet, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps ſtill more in the eyes of others, has ſtrengthened the motives to diffidence of myſelf; and every day the increaſing weight of years admoniſhes me more and more, that the ſhade of retirement is as neceſſary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumſtances have given peculiar value to my ſervices, they were temporary: I have the conſolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political ſcene, patriotiſm does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment, which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to ſuſpend the deep acknowledgement of that debt of gratitude, which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honours it has conferred upon me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifeſting my inviolable attachment, by ſervices faithful and perſevering, though in uſefulneſs unequal to my zeal. If benefits have reſulted to our country from theſe ſervices, let it always be remembered to your praiſe, and as an inſtructive example in our annals, that under circumſtances in which the paſſions, agitated in every direction, were liable to miſlead, amidſt the appearances

pearances ſometimes dubious, viciſſitudes of fortune often diſcouraging, in ſituations in which not unfrequently want of ſucceſs has countenanced the ſpirit of criticiſm, the conſtancy of your ſupport was the eſſential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I ſhall carry it with me to my grave, as a ſtrong incitement to unceaſing vows, that heaven may continue to you the choiceſt tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual: that the free Conſtitution, which is the work of your hands, may be ſacredly maintained; that its Adminiſtration in every department may be ſtamped with wiſdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happineſs of the people of theſe States, under the auſpices of Liberty, may be made complete, by ſo careful a preſervation and ſo prudent a uſe of this bleſſing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending to the applauſe, the affection, and adoption of every nation which is yet a ſtranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to ſtop. But ſolicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehenſion of danger, natural to that ſolicitude, urge me, on an occaſion like the preſent, to offer to your ſolemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, ſome ſentiments, which are the reſult of much reflection; of no inconſiderable obſervation; and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. Theſe will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only ſee in them the diſintereſted warnings of a parting friend, who can poſſibly have no perſonal motive to biaſs his counſel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my ſentiments on a former and not diſſimilar occaſion. —Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every vibration of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is neceſſary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of Government which conſtitutes you one people, is alſo now dear to you. It is juſtly ſo; for it is the main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the ſupport of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your ſafety; of your proſperity; of that very liberty which you ſo highly prize. But as it is eaſy to foreſee, that from different cauſes, and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to awaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortreſs againſt which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be moſt conſtantly and actively (though covertly and inſidiouſly) directed, it is of infinite moment that you ſhould properly eſtimate the immenſe value of your national Union, to your collective and individual happineſs; that you ſhould cheriſh a cordial, habitual, and immoveable attachment to it, accuſtoming yourſelves to think and ſpeak of it as of the palladium of your political ſafety and proſperity; watching for its preſervation with jealous anxiety; diſcountenancing whatever may ſuggeſt even a ſuſpicion that it can in any event be abandoned: and indignantly frowning upon the firſt dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the reſt, or to enfeeble the ſacred ties which now link together its various parts.

For this you have every inducement of ſympathy and intereſt. Citizens by birth or choice of one common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of "American," which belongs to you, in your national capacity, muſt always exalt the juſt pride of Patriotiſm, more than any appellation derived from local diſcriminations. With ſlight ſhades of difference, you have the ſame religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cauſe, fought and triumphed together; the independence and Liberty you poſſeſs are the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, ſufferings and ſucceſſes.

But theſe conſiderations, however powerfully they addreſs themſelves to your ſenſibility, are greatly outweighed by thoſe which apply more immediately to your intereſt. Here every portion of our country finds the moſt commanding motives for carefully guarding and preſerving the whole.

The North, in an unreſtrained intercourſe with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common Government, finds, in the productions of the latter, great additional reſources of maritime and commercial enterpriſe, and precious materials of manufacturing induſtry. The South, in the ſame intercourſe benefiting by the agency of the North, ſees its agriculture grow and its commerce extend, turning partly into its own channel the ſeamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated;—and while it contributes in different ways, to nourish and increaſe the general maſs of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime ſtrength. The Eaſt in a like intercourſe with the Weſt, already finds, and in the progreſſive improvement of interior communication by Land and water, will more and more find, a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The Weſt derives from the Eaſt ſupplies, requiſite to its growth and comfort, and what is perhaps of ſtill greater conſequence, it muſt of neceſſity owe the ſe-

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cure enjoyment of indiſpenſable outlets for its own productions, to the weight, influence, and the future maritime ſtrength of the Atlantic ſide of the Union, directed by an indiſſoluble community of intereſt as one nation. Any other tenor, by which the Weſt can hold this eſſential advantage, whether derived from its own ſeparate ſtrength, or from an apoſtate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, muſt be intrinſically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular intereſt in Union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find, in the united maſs of means and efforts, greater ſtrength, greater reſource, proportionably greater ſecurity from external danger, in leſs frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and what is of ineſtimable value! they muſt derive from Union an exemption from thoſe broils and wars between themſelves, which ſo frequently afflict neighbouring countries not tied together by the ſame Government.

Theſe conſiderations ſpeak a perſauſive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of Patriotic deſire. Is there a doubt, whether a common Government can embrace ſo large a ſphere? Let experience ſolve it. To liſten to mere ſpeculations in ſuch a caſe were criminal. We are authoriſed to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the Auxiliary Agency of Governments for the reſpective Subdiviſions, will afford a happy iſſue to the experiment. 'Tis well worth a fair and full experiment. With ſuch powerful and obvious motives to Union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience ſhall not have demonſtrated its impracticability, there will always be reaſon to diſtruſt the Patrotiſm of thoſe, who in any quarter may endeavour to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the cauſes which may diſturb our Union, it occurs a matter of ſerious concern.—That any ground ſhould have been furniſhed for characteriſing parties by geographical diſcriminations. Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Weſtern: whence deſigning men may endeavour to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local intereſt and views. One of the expedients of a party to acquire influence, within particular diſtricts, is to miſrepreſent the opinion and aims of other diſtricts. You cannot ſhield yourſelves too much againſt the jealouſies and heart-burnings which ſpring from theſe miſrepreſentations; they tend to render alien to each other, thoſe who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection.

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a Government for the whole is indiſpenſible. Reſpect for its authority, compliance with its laws, aquieſcence in its meaſures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true Liberty. The baſis of our political ſyſtems is the right of the people to make and to alter their conſtitutions of Government; but the conſtitution which at any time exiſts, though changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is ſacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to eſtabliſh Government, pre-ſuppoſes the duty of every individual to obey the eſtabliſhed Government.

All obſtructions to the executions of the laws; all combinations and aſſociations, under whatever plauſible character, with the real deſign, to direct, controul, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the Conſtituted Authorities, are deſtructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They ſerve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party.

However combinations or aſſociations of the above deſcription may, now and then, anſwer a popular end, they are likely in the courſe of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to ſubvert the power of the people, and to uſurp for themſelves the reins of Government: deſtroying afterwards the very enemies which have liſted them to unjuſt dominion.

I have already intimated to you the dangers of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical diſcriminations. Let me now take a more comprehenſive view, and warn you, in the moſt ſolemn manner, againſt the baneful effects of the ſpirit of party, generally.

The ſpirit, unfortunately is inſeparable from our nature, having its roots in the ſtrongeſt paſſions of the mind. It exiſts under different ſhapes in all Governments, more or leſs ſtifled, controlled, or repreſſed: but of thoſe of the popular form, it is ſeen in its greateſt rankneſs, and it is truly their worſt enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, ſharpened by the ſpirit of revenge, natural to party diſſention, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the moſt horrid enormities is itſelf a moſt horrid deſpotiſm. But this leads, at length, to a formal and permanent deſpotiſm. The diſorders and miſeries which reſult, gradually incline the minds of men to ſeek ſecurity and repoſe in the abſolute power of an individual; and, ſooner or later, the Chief of ſome prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this diſ-

poſition he purpoſes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheleſs ought not to be entirely out of each ſight) the common and continued miſchief of the ſight of party are ſufficient to make it the intereſt and duty of a wiſe people to diſcourage and reſtrain it.

It ſerves always to diſtract the Public Council and enfeeble the Public Adminiſtration. It agitates the Community with ill founded jealouſies and falſe alarms; kindles the animoſity to one part againſt another, foments occaſionally riot and inſurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated acceſs to the Government itſelf through the channels of party paſſions. Thus the policy and the will of the country are ſubjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are uſeful checks upon the adminiſtration of the Government, and ſerve to keep alive the ſpirit of Liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in Governments of a Monarchial caſt, Patriotiſm may look with indulgence, if not with favour, upon the ſpirit of party. But in thoſe of the popular character, in Governments purely elective, it is a ſpirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that ſpirit for every ſalutary purpoſe. And there being conſtant danger for exceſs, the effect ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and aſſuage it. A fire not to be quenched; it demands uniform vigilance to prevent its burſting into a flame, leaſt, inſtead of warming, it ſhould conſume.

It is important, likewiſe, that the habits of thinking in a free country ſhould inſpire caution, in thoſe entruſted with its adminiſtration, to confine themſelves within their reſpective conſtitutional ſpheres, avoiding in the exereiſe of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The ſpirit of encroachment tends to conſolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of Government, a real Deſpotiſm. If, in the opinion of the people, the diſtribution or modification of the Conſtitutional Powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Conſtitution diſignates. But let there be no change by uſurpation; for tho' this, in one inſtance, may be the inſtrument of good, it is the cuſtomary weapon by which Free Governments are deſtroyed. The precedent muſt always greatly over-balance, in permanent evil, any partial or tranſient benefit which the uſe can at any time yield.

Of all the diſpoſitions and habits which lead to political proſperity, Religion and Morality are indiſpenſible ſupports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of Patriotiſm, who ſhould labour to ſubvert theſe great pillars of human happineſs, theſe firmeſts props of the duties of Men and Citizens. The mere Politician, equally with the pious man, ought to reſpect and cheriſh them. A Volume could not trace all their connection with private and public felicity. Let it ſimply be aſked, where the ſecurity for proſperity, for reputation, for life, if the ſenſe of a religious obligation *deſert* the Oath, which are the inſtruments of inveſtigation in the Courts of Juſtice? And let us with caution indulge the ſuppoſition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education, on minds of a peculiar ſtructure, reaſon and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail, in excluſion of religious principles.

'Tis ſubſtantially true, that virtue or morality is a neceſſary ſpring of popular Government. The rule indeed extends with more or leſs force to every ſpecies of free Government. Who that is a ſincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to ſhake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, inſtitutions for the general diffuſion of knowledge. In proportion as the ſtructure of government gives force to public opinion, it is eſſential that public opinion ſhould be enlightened.

As a very important ſource of ſtrength and ſecurity, cheriſh public credit. One method of preſerving it is to uſe it as ſparingly as poſſible; avoiding occaſions of expence by cultivating Peace, but remembering alſo that timely diſburſements to prepare for danger, frequently prevents much greater diſburſements to repel it: avoiding likewiſe the accumulation of debt, not only by ſhunning occaſions of expence, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to diſcharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occaſioned, not ungenerouſly throwing upon poſterity the burthen, which we ourſelves ought to bear. The executions of theſe maxims belongs to your repreſentatives, but it is neceſſary that public opinion ſhould co-operate.

Obſerve good faith and juſtice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin the conduct: and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free and enlightened, and, at no great diſtant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel an example of a people always guided by an exalted juſtice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the courſe of time and things, the fruits of ſuch a plan would

richly repay any temporary advantages, which might be loſt by a ſteady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its Virtue? The experiment, at leaſt, is recommended by every ſentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impoſſible by its vices?

In the execution of ſuch a plan, nothing is more eſſential than that permanent inveterate antipathies againſt particular nations, and paſſionate attachments for others, ſhould be excluded; and that in place of them, juſt and amicable feelings towards all ſhould be cultivated. The nation, which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondneſs, is in ſome degree a ſlave: it is a ſlave to its authority or to its affection, either of which is ſufficient to lead it aſtray from its duty and its intereſt.

So likewiſe, a paſſionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favourite nation, facilitating the infuſion of an imaginary common intereſt, in caſes where no real common intereſt exiſts, and infuſing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement to juſtification, It leads alſo to conceſſions to the favourite nation, of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the conceſſions.

As there are avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, ſuch attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to temper with domeſtic factions, to practiſe the arts of ſeduction, to miſlead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils? Such an attachment of ſmall or weak, towards a great or powerful nation, dooms the former to be the ſatellite of the latter.

Againſt the inſidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me fellow citizens) the jealouſy of a free people ought to be *conſtantly* awake: ſince hiſtory and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the moſt baneful foes of a Republican Government Bu that jealouſy to be uſeful muſt be impartial; elſe it becomes the inſtrument of the very influence to be avoided, inſtead of a defence againſt it.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *political* connection as poſſible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith—Here let us ſtop.

Europe has a ſet of primary intereſts, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence ſhe muſt be engaged in frequent controverſies, the cauſes of which are eſſentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it muſt be unwiſe in us to implicate ourſelves by artificial ties in the ordinary viciſſitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and calliſions of her friendſhip, or enmities.

Our detached and diſtant ſituation invites and enables us to purſue a different courſe. If we remain one people, under an efficient Government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take ſuch an attitude as will cauſe the neutrality we may at any time reſolve upon, to be ſcrupulouſly reſpected: when belligerent Nations under the impoſſibility of making acquiſitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation, when we may chooſe peace or war, as our intereſt, guided by juſtice, ſhall counſel.

Why forego the advantages of ſo peculiar a ſituation? why quit our own to ſtand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our deſtiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and proſperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalſhip, intereſt, humour or caprice?

'Tis our true policy to ſteer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world; ſo far I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be underſtood as capable of patroniſing infidelity to exiſting engagements I hold the maxim no leſs applicable to public than to private affairs, that honeſty is always the beſt policy. I repeat it, therefore, let thoſe engagements be obſerved in their genuine ſenſe. But, in my opinion, it is unneceſſary and would be unwiſe to extend them. Taking care always to keep ourſelves, by ſuitable eſtabliſhments, on a reſpectable defenſive poſture, we may ſafely truſt to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies. Harmony, liberal intercourſe with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and intereſt.

In offering to you, my countrymen, theſe councils of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the ſtrong and laſting impreſſion I could wiſh; that they will controul the uſual current of the paſſions, or prevent our nation from running the courſe which has hitherto marked the deſtiny of nations: But I may even flatter myſelf, that they may be productive of ſome partial benefit, ſome occaſional good; that they may now and then occur to moderate the fury of party ſpirit, to warn againſt the miſchiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard againſt the impoſtors of pretended patriotiſm; this hope will be a full recompence for the ſolicitude for

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your welfare, by which they have been dictated.—How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct, must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe my Proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approved voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me; uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had right to take, and was bound in duty and interest, to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it, with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the Belligerent Powers, has been virtually admitted by all. The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your reason and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been, to endeavour to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to advance, without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes

Though, in reviewing the incidents of Administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects, not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of impotent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man, who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations; I anticipate, with pleasing expectation, that retreat, in which I promise myself to realise, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow citizens, the benign influence of good laws, under a free Government, the ever favourite object of my heart, and the happy reward, I trust, of our mutual cares, and labours, and dangers.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, Sept. 17. 1796.

STATE PAPERS.

CORRESPNDENCE BETWEEN LORD MALMESBURY AND THE FRENCH MINISTER.

NOTE *delivered by Lord Malmesbury.*

THE undersigned has not failed to transmit to his Court the answer of the Executive Directory to the propositions which he was charged to make, and which were intended to serve as overtures to a negociation for peace.

With respect to the injurious and offensive insinuations contained in that answer, and which are only fit to throw new obstacles in the way of that reconciliation which the French Government professes to desire, the King has thought it far beneath his dignity to allow any reply whatever to be returned on his part. The progress and result of the negociation will no doubt evince the principles on which it shall have been conducted on either side; and it is neither by reproaches, as disgusting as they are without foundation, nor by reciprocal insults, that a sincere intention is shewn to further the work of peace.

The undersigned proceeds, therefore, to the first object of discussion, set forth in the answer of the Executive Directory, viz. that of a separate negociation, to which it has, without the least foundation, supposed that the undersigned was authorised to accede. His credentials and powers, drawn up in the usual form,

fully authorise him to negociate and conclude a peace; but they prescribe neither the form and nature, nor the terms of the future treaty. On these points he must, pursuant to the custom long established and acknowledged, conform himself to the instructions received from his Court; and he has consequently not failed to inform the minister for the department of Foreign Affairs, in their very first conference, that the King, his master, had expressly enjoined him not to listen to any proposal tending to separate the interests of his Majesty from those of his allies.

A negociation which embraces the interests and pretensions of all the powers who make a common cause with the King in this present war, is therefore the only one which can take place. In the course of such a negociation, the intervention, or at least the participation of these powers, will no doubt become absolutely necessary; and his Majesty hopes to find at all times the same disposition to treat on a just and equitable basis, of which his Majesty the Emperor and King gave the French Government so striking a proof at the very opening of this campaign.

But to wait for a formal and definitive authority on the part of the King's allies, before Great Britain and France should begin to discuss, even provisionally, the principles of the negociation, would cause, it appears, a very useless delay. A course widely different has been pursued by the two powers on all former occasions of the same nature, and his Majesty is of opinion, that the best pledge which at this moment they can give to all Europe of their mutual desire to put a period as soon as possible to the calamities of war, would be to settle without delay, a basis of combined negociation, and to invite their allies to participate in it, in the manner best calculated to accelerate a general peace.

It was with this view that the undersigned had it in command to propose, at the very commencement of the negociation, a principle, which his Majesty's generosity and good faith could alone dictate to him, viz. to indemnify France, by proportionate restitutions, for such arrangements as she will consent to, in order to satisfy the just claims of the allies of the King, and to preserve the political balance of Europe. The Executive Directory has not explained itself in a precise manner, either on the approbation of this principle, nor of the alterations nor modifications which it may desire; nor has it proposed any other principle tending to the same end. The undersigned is, therefore, ordered to resume this subject, and to demand on this head an open and precise declaration, in order to shorten the delay, which must otherwise result from the difficulties raised by the Directory, with respect to the form of his powers. He is authorised to add to this demand, the express declaration, that whilst his Majesty shall acquaint his august allies with all his successive steps, relative to the object of this negociation, and fulfil towards those sovereigns, in the most efficacious manner, every duty of a good and faithful ally, he will, at the same time, neglect nothing on his part, both to dispose them to concur in this negociation, by all such means as are most fitted to accelerate its progress and ensure its success, and to preserve them in dispositions favourable to his wish for the return of a general peace, on just, permanent, and honourable conditions. MALMESBURY.

Paris, Nov. 12. 1796.

ANSWER *of the French Minister.*

The undersigned is charged by the Executive Directory to invite you to point out distinctly, and as soon as possible, the objects of reciprocal compensation which you have to propose.

He has also in command to ask you, where is "the disposition to treat on a just and equitable basis, of which his Majesty the Emperor and King has given the French Government so strong a proof at the very moment of the opening of this campaign?" The Executive Directory is not acquainted with it. It was the Emperor and King who broke the armistice. C. DELACROIX.

Paris, 12th November.

NOTE *addressed by Lord Malmesbury to the French Minister.*

The undersigned does not hesitate a moment to answer the two questions which you are charged to propose to him on the part of the Executive Directory.

The memorial presented this morning by the undersigned, proposes, in express terms, on the part of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, to compensate, by proportionate restitutions, the arrangements which France will have to agree to, in order to satisfy the just claims of the

the allies of the King, and to preſerve the political balance of Europe.

Before this principle is formally approved of, or another propoſed on the part of the Executive Directory, which may equally well ſerve as a baſis of the negotiation for a general peace, the underſigned cannot be authorized to point out the objects of reciprocal reſtitution.

As to the proof of the pacific diſpoſitions which his Majeſty the Emperor and King teſtified towards the French Government at the opening of the campaign, the underſigned confines himſelf to repeat the following paſſage from the note of Baron Degelmann, of the 4th of laſt June:

"The warlike operations ſhall by no means prevent his Imperial Majeſty from being conſtantly diſpoſed to concur, according to any form of negotiation which may be adopted by the belligerent powers, in the diſcuſſion of ſuch means as may be proper to put a period to the further effuſion of human blood."

This note was preſented after the armiſtice had been broken off.

MALMESBURY.

Paris, the 12th November 1796.

ANSWER *of the French Miniſter.*

The underſigned is charged by the Executive Directory to declare to you, in anſwer to your ſecond note of yeſterday, that he has nothing to add to the anſwer which has been addreſſed to you. He is further charged to aſk of you, whether, on every official communication between you and him, it will be neceſſary for you to diſpatch a courier for the purpoſe of receiving ſpecial inſtructions?

CH. LACROIX.

LETTER *addreſſed to the French Miniſter, by Lord Malmeſbury.*

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty requeſts the Miniſter for the Department of Foreign Affairs to inform him, whether he ought to conſider the official note, which he received from him laſt night, as the anſwer to that which Lord Malmeſbury delivered yeſterday morning, by order of his Court, to the Miniſter of the Department of Foreign Affairs? He deſires this explanation, that he may not retard the departure of his courier to no purpoſe.

MALMESBURY.

Paris, the 13th of Nov. 1796.

ANSWER *of the French Miniſter.*

The underſigned Miniſter for the department of Foreign Affairs, declares to Lord Malmeſbury, Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, that he is to conſider the official note preſented to him yeſterday, as the anſwer to that which Lord Malmeſbury delivered to him on the morning of the ſame day.

13th Nov. LACROIX.

SECOND LETTER *from Lord Malmeſbury to the French Miniſter.*

Lord Malmeſbury has juſt received the anſwer of the Miniſter for the department of Foreign Affairs, wherein he declares, that the official note tranſmitted to him yeſterday, is to be conſidered as the anſwer to that which Lord Malmeſbury delivered to him on the morning of the ſame day.

Lord Malmeſbury will this day tranſmit it to his Court.

Paris, the 13th November, 1796.

NOTE *from Lord Malmeſbury, to the French Miniſter.*

The Court of London, having been informed of what paſſed after the receipt of the laſt memorial; delivered, by their order, to the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, find that there is not any thing whatever to be added to the anſwer made by the underſigned to the two queſtions which the Directory thought proper to addreſs to them.

They wait then, and with the greateſt intereſt, for an explanation of the ſentiments of the Directory, with regard to the principle propoſed, on their part, as the baſis of the negotiation, and the adoption of which appeared to be the beſt means of accelerating the progreſs of a diſcuſſion ſo important to the happineſs of ſo many nations.

The underſigned has, in conſequence, received orders to renew the demand of a frank and preciſe anſwer on this object, in order that his Court may know, with certainty, whether the Directory accepts the ſaid propoſition? whether they deſire to make any change or modifications whatever in it? or, laſtly, whether they will propoſe any other principle that may promote the ſame end? MALMESBURY.

Paris, Nov. 26. 1796.

ANSWER

ANSWER *of the French Minister.*

In answer to the note delivered yesterday, November 26, by Lord Malmesbury, the undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs is instructed, by the Directory, to observe, that the answers made on the 5th and 22d of last Brumaire, contained an acknowledgement of the principle of compensation, and that, in order to remove every pretext for farther discussion on that point, the undersigned, in the name of the Executive Directory, now makes a formal and positive declaration of such acknowledgement.

In consequence, Lord Malmesbury is again invited to give a speedy and categorical answer to the proposition made to him on the 22d of last Brumaire, and which was conceived in these terms:—*The undersigned is instructed by the Executive Directory, to invite you to designate, with all possible expedition, and expressly, the objects of reciprocal compensation which you have to propose.*

CH. DELACROIX

Paris, Nov. 27.

ANSWER *of Lord Malmesbury.*

The undersigned Minister Plenipotenary of his Britannic Majesty, in answer to the note dated this morning, which has been delivered to him on the part of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is eager to assure him, that he will not delay a moment in communicating the said note to his Court, for whose further orders he must necessarily wait, before he can be able to explain himself respecting the important points which it contains.

MALMESBURY.

Paris, Nov. 27. 1796.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A Letter to Thomas Paine, in Reply to his Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance. By Daniel Wakefield. 1s. Rivingtons.

THE prevailing opinion, that the pamphlet, to which this Letter is an ingenious and able reply, was fabricated at Paris, under the immediate direction of persons high in office in the present Government of France, with the malignant design to weaken, if not subvert, the Public Credit of this Country, has been the occasion of its attracting more public notice, than its small share of merit required.

And this may be considered as a fortunate circumstance, as it has called forth the talents of writers of considerable ability, who have so completely refuted the false theory and hazarded assertions of its nominal Author, that not a doubt can remain in the mind of any impartial person, native or foreigner, of the stability of the Financical system it was calculated to undermine.

Every new light, whatever, that can be thrown upon this interesting subject, at the present awful crisis, when the great questions of a secure and honourable peace, or of continuing a dreadful war, are in agitation, must be highly acceptable to all good men, who have the honour, the independence, and the prosperity of their country at heart. In the Letter before us, our Author gives the following reason for undertaking a further refutation of Pain's publication. "The Gentlemen who have published strictures upon your work have not, in my judgment, satisfactorily proved the solvency of the British Government; I shall therefore, in this address, endeavour to give you my opinion of the credit and resources of my country, which, after an attentive examination, I am convinced are in as flourishing and prosperous a condition as at any time since the commencement of the Funding System."

In order to clear the way to the elucidation of this comfortable statement of our Financial situation, it was necessary to refute Mr Paine's arithmetical calculations, by shewing not only the absurdity of his assumed ratio, as applied to the expences of the wars we have been engaged in since the commencement of the Funding system, and to the progressive increase of the national debt; but by producing *facts* to prove, that he has wilfully misrepresented the amount of the expences of those wars, and of the national debt, at the periods he mentions.

By these documents, collected from the works of those who have stated the amount of the national debt in all its various amount, the errors of Mr Paine's ratio, as applied to the war expences, is 57,981,609l. and as applied to the national debt, 180,047,750l. The general Table very properly annexed to this Letter

ter expoſes the falacy of the whole at one view; beſides which, the author has given details of the difference between the theory, and the real fact diſtinctly, at each period. From theſe we need only ſelect one inſtance to explain his method of treating the ſubject. According to Paine's ratio, which our readers will recollect makes every war coſt half as much again as the preceeding one, "the American war beginning in 1775, and ending in 1783, ſhould have coſt 108 millions, and when concluded ſhould have left this country 182 millions in debt. On the contrary, that war really added only 103,211,829l. to the national debt, the total amount of which, at the commencement of the Peace, was no more than 239,154,880l. The difference then between the ratio, and the fact, is nearly Five Millions in the expences of the war; and in the total amount of the national incumbrances it amounts to the enormous ſum of Forty-two Millions and three quarters!" Surely nothing more is wanting to annihilate the credit of this boaſted ratio.

In examining and refuting Paine's ſlimſy compariſon, and pretended ſingularity between the American, the French, and the Britiſh ſyſtems of Finance, with reſpect to the duration, and the emiſſion of paper money, our author goes over the ſame ground as Mr Broome, but with this difference, that he proves the total diſſimilarity by facts, which throw a new light upon this part of the ſubject. "We have ſeen," ſays he, "that in America and France, a ſum equal to the value of the annual rental may be thrown into circulation without experiencing depreciation. The annual rental of England is Twenty Millions, which, at twenty years purchaſe, amounts to four hundred millions; ſhould then the Bank find themſelves under the neceſſity of emitting notes in the ſame proportion as they have hitherto done, the Britiſh ſyſtem of Finance might (without tranſgreſſing the bounds of theory) be pronounced likely to laſt even ſix hundred years before the monied market would be overſtocked by the amount, or the paper itſelf experience a material depreſſion.

"I will, however, view its probable ſtability in another light; for you have certainly preſumptuouſly aſſerted that the Britiſh ſyſtem of credit is to that of America and France, as twenty to one; but in this I widely differ, and give as a reaſon, that in the courſe of the hundred years of the funding ſyſtem no more than ſixty millions of intereſt have been paid into the public funds; therefore if we proceed in the ſame proportion, if even we will liquidate no more of the principal, and continue increaſing the national debt with the ſame rapidity we have hitherto done, the ſtability of the Britiſh credit is to that of America and France, not as twenty, but as an hundred and twenty to one."

Conſequently, even according to Paine's analogy, the Britiſh ſyſtem might extend to ſix hundred years!

But the following obſervation on the revenue of our country, addreſſed to Paine, is ſtill more important, and equally new. "You allow that taxes can always be raiſed to the amount of a quarter of the circulation, whether that circulation conſiſts of ſpecie, or of paper, provided the paper is not depreciated.—Permit me here then to eſtimate, that as an hundred years our taxes have increaſed twenty millions, ſo in the ſame proportion it will be ſix hundred years from the commencement of the funding ſyſtem before the taxes will amount to a quarter of the then circulation."

With reſpect to the impoſed inſolvency of the bank, our readers will find nearly the ſame argument in Mr Wakefield's refutation of Paine. But the following argument, adduced to ſhew that a temporary ceſſation of payment, as applied to the Bank, would not occaſion inſolvency, carries more weight, and has more intrinſic merit than any thing that has been offered the public by any other writer.

"If then from any unforſeen cauſe, if from any arts of our enemies, credit was to be ſhaken and confidence baniſhed, do you imagine that inſolvency muſt enſue? Certainly not; for allowing your own exaggerated eſtimate, that the Bank has iſſued ſixty millions of paper; that private paper amounts to one hundred and fifty millions; and that the circulating is only twenty millions; there remains one hundred and ninety millions unpaid; and, as you would wiſh to have it believed, without property or ſecurity, in either capital or land, to anſwer it, how erroneous would this concluſion be! for was it not eſtimated laſt year, in the Houſe of Commons, that the national capital was thirteen hundred millions. Trifling indeed muſt be the confidence exiſting

ifting between individuals, and ſmall the credit enjoyed by the Bank of England, if a capital of thirteen hundred millions will not ſupport the credit of an emiſſion of no more than two hundred and ten millions of paper!" A more ſatisfactory aſſurance of the ſolvency of the Britiſh ſyſtem of Public credit could not poſſibly be given; and with it we ſhall conclude, ſtrongly recommending the whole Letter, and we adviſe the author, to be very correct in his political remarks, in future, that his zeal, even in a good cauſe, may not leſſen that reputation as a Politician, which he will acquire as a Financier. This admonition is occaſioned by the following paſſage concerning the preſent war—"a war which for extent of operation and greatneſs of exertion on our part has never before been equalled!" The picture he draws of the deplorable ſtate of France ſhews his talent for political delineations, which ſhould be drawn with the niceſt accuracy. M. R.

Inſtitutes of Hindu Law: or, the Ordinances of Menu, according to the Gloſs of Culluca: comprifing the Indian Syſtem of Duties, Religious and Civil. Verbally tranſlated from the original Sanſcrit. With a preface, by Sir William Jones. Calcutta: Printed by Order of Government. London: reprinted for Sewell, and Debrett.

THE Code of Laws, civil and religious, by which a great country has been governed for ages, becomes an authentic and unequivocal evidence of its manners and hiſtory. The volume, therefore, now preſented to the public, as it exhibits the principles of conduct and penal ſanctions, by which the morals have been directed, and the vices controuled, of an extenſive and celebrated portion of Aſia, for more than three thouſand years, muſt afford a very ample, and an equally intereſting ſubject of inquiry.

"THE work now preſented to the European world, contains abundance of curious matter, extremely intereſting both to ſpeculative lawyers and antiquaries, with many beauties which need not to be pointed out, and with many blemiſhes which cannot be juſtified or palliated. It is a ſyſtem of deſpotiſm and prieſtcraft, both, indeed, limited by law, but artfully conſpiring to give mutual ſupport, though with mutual checks; it is filled with ſtrange conceits in metaphyſics and natural philoſophy, with idle ſuperſtitions, and with a ſcheme of theology moſt obſcurely figurative, and conſequently liable to miſconception; it abounds with minute and childiſh formalities, with ceremonies generally abſurd, and often ridiculous; the puniſhments are partial and fanciful; for ſome crimes dreadfully cruel; for others reprehenſibly ſlight; and the very morals, though rigid enough on the whole, are in one or two inſtances (as in the caſe of light oaths and of pious perjury) unaccountably relaxed: nevertheleſs, a ſpirit of ſublime devotion, of benevolence to mankind, and of amiable tenderneſs to all ſentient creatures, pervades the whole work; the ſtyle of it has a certain auſtere majeſty, that ſounds like the language of legiſlation, and extorts a reſpectful awe; the ſentiments of independence on all beings but God, and the harſh admonitions, even to kings, is truly noble; and the many panegyricks on the *Gayatri*, the *Mother* as it is called, of the *Vedas*, prove the author to have *adored* (not the viſible material ſun, but) *that divine and incomparably greater light*, to uſe the words of the moſt venerable text in the Indian ſcripture, *which illumines all, delights all, from which all proceed, to which all muſt return, and which alone can irradiate* (not our viſual organs merely, but our ſouls and) *our intellects*. Whatever opinion, in ſhort, may be formed of Menu and his laws, in a country happily enlightened by ſound philoſophy and the only true revelation, it muſt be remembered, that thoſe laws are actually revered as the words of the Moſt High, by nations of great importance to the political and commercial intereſt of Europe, and particularly by many millions of Hindu ſubjects, whoſe well directed induſtry would add largely to the wealth of Britain, and who aſk no more in return than protection for their perſons and places of abode, juſtice in their temporal concerns, indulgence to the prejudices of their old religion, and the benefit of thoſe laws, which they have been taught to believe ſacred, and which alone they can poſſibly comprehend."

The work conſiſts of twelve chapters. The firſt is on the Creation, with a ſummary of the contents: The ſecond treats of Education, or, of the Firſt Order: The third of Marriage; or, of the Second Order: The fourth of Economics and Private Morals: The fifth of Diet, Purification, and Women: The ſixth of

Devotion; or, of the Third and Fourth Orders: The ſeventh is on Government; or, on the Military Claſs: The eighth on Judicature, and on Law, private and criminal: The ninth on the Commercial and Servile Claſſes: The tenth on the Mixed Claſſes, and on Times of Diſtreſs: The eleventh is on Penance and Expiation: And the twelfth on Tranſmigration and Final Beatitude.

We proceed to extract ſome paſſages from theſe chapters, in their order, according as we ſhall judge them moſt likely to gratify curioſity, making ſuch remarks as the occaſion may ſuggeſt, and diſtinguiſhing the commentary of Culluca by *Italic* characters, as directed by the tranſlator.

In the Chapter on Education we have the following regulations, which prove the univerſality of the practice of giving names ſoon after the birth; and ſhew alſo, that Mr Shandy's prepoſſeſſions and antipathies were founded in a natural prejudice.

"30. Let the father *perform, or if abſent,* cauſe to be performed, on the tenth or twelfth day *after the birth,* the ceremony of giving a name; or on ſome fortunate day of the moon, at a lucky hour, and under the influence of a ſtar with good qualities.

"31. The firſt part of a Brahmen's compound name ſhould indicate holineſs; of a *Cſhatriya*'s, power; of a *Vaiſya*'s wealth; and of a *Sudra*'s, contempt.

"32. Let the ſecond part of the prieſt's name imply proſperity; of the ſoldier's, preſervation; of the merchant's, nouriſhment; of the ſervant's, humble attendance.

"33. The names of women ſhould be agreeable, ſoft, clear, captivating the fancy, auſpicious, ending in long vowels, reſembling words of benediction."

The reader's ſagacity will have already pointed out to him, that the *local phraſes* in the 31ſt law are explained in the 32d, and are meant to diſtinguiſh the four great Caſts, or Claſſes of the Hindus.

"160. ALL THAT DEPENDS ON ANOTHER, GIVES PAIN; AND ALL THAT DEPENDS ON HIMSELF, GIVES PLEASURE; let him know this to be, in few words, the definition of pleaſure and pain."

"238. Giving no pain to any creature, let him collect virtue by degrees, for the ſake of acquiring a companion to the next world, as the white ant by degrees builds his neſt.

"239. For, in his paſſage to the next world, neither his father, nor his mother, nor his wife, nor his ſon, nor his kinſmen, will remain in his company: his virtue alone will adhere to him.

"240. Single is each man born; ſingle he dies; ſingle he receives the reward of his good, and ſingle the puniſhment of his evil deeds:

"241. When he leaves his corſe like a log or a lump of clay on the ground, his kindred retire with averted faces; but his virtue accompanies his ſoul.

"242. Continually, therefore, by degrees, let him collect virtue, for the ſake of ſecuring an inſeparable companion; ſince with virtue for his guide, he will traverſe a gloom, how hard to be traverſed!

"243. A man, habitually virtuous, whoſe offences have been expiated by devotion, is inſtantly conveyed after death to the higher world, with a radiant form and a body of ethereal ſubſtance."

(*To be continued.*)

A Mathematical and Philoſophical Dictionary: containing an Explanation of the Terms, and an account of the ſeveral Subjects, compriſed under the Heads of Mathematics, Aſtronomy, and Philoſophy both Natural and Experimental: with an Hiſtorical Account of the Riſe, Progreſs, and Preſent State of theſe Sciences: alſo Memoirs of the Lives and Writings of the moſt eminent Authors, both Ancient and Modern, who by their Diſcoveries or Improvements have contributed to the Advancement of them. In Two Volumes. With many Cuts and Copperplates. By Charles Hutton, LL. D. F. R. SS. of London and Edinburgh, and of the Philoſophical Societies of Haarlem and America; and Profeſſor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. 4to. *Johnſon and Robinſons.*

AMONG the Dictionaries of Arts and Sciences which have been publiſhed of late years, in various parts of Europe, as the learned Author juſtly obſerves, it is matter of ſurpriſe, that philoſophy and mathematics ſhould have been ſo far overlooked, as not to be worthy of a ſeparate treatiſe. With a view to accompliſh this object, Dr Hutton has now preſented the Public with ſuch a Lexicon, of a moderate ſize and price, in which the conſtituent parts and technical terms of philoſophy and mathematics, with the modern diſcoveries and improvements

in them, are explained in a lucid and ample manner. The work is alphabetically interſperſed with intereſting memoirs of the lives and characters of the moſt eminent men, both ancient and modern, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the cultivation and improvement of the arts and ſciences, and their ſeveral writings enumerated at the end of each memoir. Alſo regular hiſtorical details of the origin, progreſs, and preſent ſtate of the ſeveral branches of the ſciences, and of the ſeveral inventions in the arts, which will be found particularly curious and gratifying to the inquiſitive mind. Where the explication of the ſubject would be neceſſarily diffuſive, a reference is given to the beſt authors who have treated upon it profeſſedly, thereby preventing the work from being too prolix, or ſwollen to an inconvenient bulk. A work of this ſort cannot eaſily be analyzed; but, as a ſpecimen of the manner in which it is executed, we ſhall tranſcribe an article where the cuts or plates are not concerned. Indeed the ſubjects are multifarious and important; to ſelect would virtually be to preſent all.

"ROYAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND---is an academy or body of perſons, ſuppoſed to be eminent for their learning, inſtituted by King Charles the IId, for promoting natural knowledge.

"This once illuſtrious body originated from an aſſembly of ingenious men, reſiding in London, who, being inquiſitive into natural knowledge, and the new and experimental philoſophy, agreed, about the year 1645, to meet weekly on a certain day, to diſcourſe upon ſuch ſubjects. Theſe meetings, it is ſaid, were ſuggeſted by Mr Theodore Haak, a native of the Palatinate in Germany; and they were held ſometimes at Dr Goddard's lodgings in Wood-ſtreet, ſometimes at a convenient place in Cheapſide, and ſometimes in or near Greſham College. This aſſembly ſeems to be that mentioned under the title of the *Inviſible, or Philoſophical College*, by Mr Boyle, in ſome letters written in 1646 and 1647. About the years 1648 and 1649, the company which formed theſe meetings began to be divided, ſome of the gentlemen removing to Oxford, as Dr Wallis, and Dr Goddard, where, in conjunction with other gentlemen, they held meetings alſo, and brought the ſtudy of natural and experimental philoſophy into faſhion there; meeting firſt in Dr Petty's lodgings, afterwards at Dr Wilkins's apartments in Wadham College, and, upon his removal, in the lodgings of Mr Robert Boyle; while thoſe gentlemen who remained in London continued their meetings as before. The greater part of the Oxford Society coming to London about the year 1659, they met once or twice a-week in Term-time at Greſham College, till they were diſperſed by the public diſtractions of that year, and the place of their meeting was made a quarter for ſoldiers. Upon the Reſtoration, in 1660, their meetings were revived, and attended by many gentlemen, eminent for their character and learning.

"They were at length noticed by the government, and the king granted them a charter, firſt the 15th of July 1663, then a more ample one the 22d of April 1663, and thirdly the 8th of April 1669; by which they were erected into a corporation, *conſiſting of a preſident, council, and fellows, for promoting natural knowledge*, and endued with various privileges and authorities.

"Their manner of electing members is by balloting; and two-thirds of the members preſent are neceſſary to carry the election in favour of the candidate. The council conſiſts of 22 members, including the preſident, vice-preſident, treaſurer, and two ſecretaries; ten of which go out annually, and ten new members are elected inſtead of them, all choſen on St Andrew's day. They had formerly alſo two curators, whoſe buſineſs it was to perform experiments before the Society.

"Each member at his admiſſion, ſubſcribes an engagement, that he will endeavour to promote the good of the Society; from which he may be freed at any time, by ſignifying to the preſident that he deſires to withdraw.

"The charges are five guineas paid to the treaſurer at admiſſion; and one ſhilling per week, or 52s. per year, as long as the perſon continues a member; or, in lieu of the annual ſubſcription, a compoſition of 25 guineas in one payment.

"The ordinary meetings of the Society are once a-week, from November till the end of Trinity-term the next ſummer. At firſt, the meeting was from three o'clock till ſix afternoon. Afterwards, their meeting was from ſix to ſeven in the evening, to allow more time for dinner, which continued for a long

ſeries

feries of years, till the hour of meeting was removed, by the prefent prefident to between eight and nine at night; that gentlemen of faſhion, as was alledged, might have the opportunity of coming to attend the meetings after dinner.

"Their deſire is to" make faithful records of all the works of nature or art, which come within their reach; ſo that the preſent, as well as after ages may be enabled to put a mark on errors which have been ſtrengthened by long preſcription; to reſtore truths that have been long neglected; to puſh thoſe already known to more various uſes; to make the way more paſſable to what remains unrevealed, &c."

"To this purpoſe they have made a great number of experiments and obſervations on moſt of the works of nature; as eclipſes, comets, planets, meteors, mines, plants, earthquakes, inundations, ſprings, damps, fires, tides, currents, the magnet, &c.: their motto being *Nullius in Verba*. They have regiſtered experiments, hiſtories, relations, obſervations, &c. and reduced them into one common ſtock. They have, from time to time, publiſhed ſome of the moſt uſeful of theſe under the title of Philoſophical Tranſactions, &c. uſually one volume each year, which were, till lately, very reſpectable, both for the extent or magnitude of them, and for the excellent quality of their contents. The reſt, that are not printed, they lay up in their regiſters.

"They have a good library of books, which has been formed, and continually augmenting, by numerous donations. They had alſo a muſeum of curioſities in nature, kept in one of the rooms of their own houſe in Crane Court, Fleet ſtreet, where they held their meetings, with the greateſt reputation for many years, keeping regiſters of the weather, and making other experiments; for all which purpoſes thoſe apartments were well adapted. But, diſpoſing of theſe apartments, in order to remove into thoſe allotted them in Somerſet Place, where, having neither room nor convenience for ſuch purpoſes, the muſeum was obliged to be diſpoſed of, and their uſeful meteorological regiſters diſcontinued for many years.

"Sir Godfrey Copley, Bart. left five guineas to be given annually to the perſon who ſhould write the beſt paper in the year, under the head of Experimental Philoſophy: this reward, which is now changed to a gold medal, is the higheſt honour the Society can beſtow; and it is conferred on St Andrew's day: but the communications of late years have been thought of ſo little importance, that the prize medal remains ſometimes for years undiſpoſed of.

"Indeed this once very reſpectable Society, now conſiſting of a great proportion of honorary members, who do not uſually communicate papers; and many ſcientific members being diſcouraged from making their uſual communications, by what is deemed the preſent arbitrary government of the Society; the annual volumes have in conſequence become of much leſs importance, both in reſpect of their bulk and the quality of their contents."

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POETRY

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

TO MY LOVE.

O beauteous maid! to thee I owe,
Much more than I'll can e'er repay,
What can I give thee here below,
That is worth thy acceptance, ſay?

My ſituation ſure is ſad,
I've nothing now to call mine own,
A heart—'twas all the wealth I had,
Is now from me for ever flown.

Flown unto thee, fair beauteous maid;
I no enjoyment now can find,
Save when I gaze upon thee, laid
Exactly featur'd in my mind:

But when I ſee thee *really* near,
My throbbing breaſt can ſcarce contain;
Confus'd and aukward I appear,
I feal a moment's pleaſing pain.

O moments bleſt! did they but laſt!
Tho' at the time, I wiſh'd 'em o'er;
How prone are men to prize the *paſt*,
In preference to the *preſent* hour.

Oh, when I think upon thy ſtate!
Which is ſuperior far to mine;
Inſenſibly, I curſe my fate,
For having nought to equal thine.

But this, how vain? I'll try a mode,
The moſt effective, you'll agree,
'Tis to forget you——Gracious God!
I aſk ſufficient ſtrength of Thee.

For Thou, and *only* Thou alone,
Canſt ſoothe the tumult in my breaſt;
Do but command it to *be gone*,
And ſtraight my boſom ſhall have reſt.

PHILO-SCOTICUS.

THE TEMPEST.

FROM METASTASIO.

OH, frown not, Julia; never will I more,
Force on thine ear the tender tale of love;
I would but warn thee, that with ſullen roar,
The threat'ning ſtorm already ſhakes the grove.

I come to help thee, drive thy ſheep to fold;
Though much I love, I court not thy diſdain;
The tender tale of love is yet untold,
But the rough tempeſt rages o'er the plain.

The duſt in whirlwinds violates the ſky,
Already ſee the forked lightnings glare,
The ſcattered birds in wild amazement fly,
"And horror broods upon the troubled air."

Ah think not on thy flock, but haſte away,
And ſeek for ſafety in yon ſheltering grove!
Still, ſtill thou panteſt; with thee I will ſtay,
Shield thee from danger, but not ſpeak of love.

Heed not the thunder! with thee I'll remain;
My lovely Julia, there's no danger here;
Soon will the troubled ſky be calm again,
And I will ſilent vaniſh with thy fear.

Yet ſtill thou trembleſt in my circling arms!
Oh fear not, Julia, I will quit thy ſide;
Uncheck'd I gaze in rapture on thy charms,
And terror gives me what thy love denied.

Chaſe not away the fond deluſive joy,
Still thus enfold thy trembling hand in mine,
Tho' the calm ſky each tender bliſs deſtroy,
Bids me deſpair, and every hope reſign.

The

The ſtorm is paſt, yet ſtill my Julia ſighs,
Nor does ſhe yet my raſh careſs reprove;
Ah ſure 'tis pity gliſtens in thine eyes,
And thy feigned terror but conceals thy love.

Then frown ye ſkies, ye careleſs tempeſts roar,
Amidſt your rage a heart-felt calm I've found;
Now will I ſing of ſmiling ſpring no more,
Of ſhepherds pipe, nor violet painted ground.

THE

MODERN TIPPLING PHILOSOPHERS.

By the late James Hay Beattie.

Father Hodge* had his pipe and his dram,
And at night, his cloy'd thirſt to awaken,
He was ſerved with a raſher of ham,
Which procured him the ſurname of *Bacon*.
He has ſhown, that tho' logical ſcience
And dry theory oft prove unhandy,
Honeſt truth will ne'er ſet at defiance
Experiment aided by brandy.

Des Cartes bore a muſquet they tell us,
Ere he wiſh'd or was able to write,
And was noted among the brave fellows,
Who are bolder to tipple than fight.
Of his ſyſtem the cauſe and deſign
We no more can be poſed to explain:—
The materia ſubtilis was wine,
And the vortices whirl'd in his brain.

Old Hobbes, as his name plainly ſhows,
At a hob-nob was frequently tried;
That all virtue from ſelfiſhneſs roſe
He believed, and all laughter from pride†.
The truth of this creed he would brag on
Smoke his pipe, murder Homer‡, and quaff;
Then ſtaring, as drunk as a dragon,
In the pride of his heart he would laugh.

Sir Iſaac diſcover'd, it ſeems,
The nature of colours and light,
In remarking the tremulous beams
That ſwam on his wandering ſight.
Ever ſapient, ſober though ſeldom,
From experience *attraction* he found,
By obſerving, when no one upheld him,
That his wiſe head fell ſouſe on the ground.

As to Berkley's philoſophy—he has
Left his poor pupils nought to inherit,
But a ſwarm of deceitful ideas
Kept, like other monſters, in ſpirit §.

Tar-drinkers can't think what's the matter,
That their health does not mend but decline;
Why, they take but ſome wine to their water,
He took but ſome water to wine.

One Mandeville once, or Man-devil,
(Either name you may give as you pleaſe),
By a brain ever brooding on evil,
Hatch'd a monſter, call'd Fable of Bees.
Vice, ſaid he, aggrandizes a people ‖:
By this light let my conduct be view'd;
I ſwagger, ſwear, guzzle, and tipple:
And d—— ——ye, 'tis all for your good.

David Hume, ate a ſwinging great dinner,
And grew every day fatter and fatter;
And yet the huge hulk of a ſinner
Said there was neither ſpirit nor matter.
Now, there's no ſober man in the nation,
Who ſuch nonſenſe could write, ſpeak, or think:
It follows, by fair demonſtration,
That he philoſophized in his drink.

As a ſmuggler, even Prieſtley could fin;
Who, in hopes the poor gauger of frightening,
While he fill'd his caſe bottles with gin,
Swore he fill'd them with thunder and lightening *
In his cups, (when Locke's laid on the ſhelf)
Could he ſpeak, he would frankly confeſs it t'ye,
That, unable to manage himſelf,
He puts his whole truſt in neceſſity.

If the young in raſh folly engage,
How cloſely continues the evil!
Old Franklin retains, as a ſage,
The thirſt he acquir'd when a devil †.
That charging drives fire from a phial,
It was natural for him to think,
After finding, from many a trial,
That drought may be kindled by drink.

A certain high-prieſt could explain ‡,
How the ſoul is but nerve at the moſt;
And how Milton had glands in his brain,
That ſecreted the Paradiſe Loſt.
And ſure, it is what they deſerve,
Of ſuch theories if I aver it,
They are not even dictates of nerve,
But mere muddy ſuggeſtions of claret.

* Roger Bacon, the father of experimental philoſophy. He flouriſhed in the 13th century.

† See the Spectator, No 47.

‡ Hobbes was a great ſmoker, and wrote, what ſome have been pleaſed to call a Tranſlation of Homer.

§ He taught that the external univerſe has no exiſtence, but an ideal one, in the mind (or ſpirit) that perceives it; and he thought tar-water an univerſal remedy.

‖ Private vices public benefits.

* Electrical batteries.

† Bred a printer. This was written long before Dr Franklin's death.

‡ Dr L. Biſhop of C. is probably the perſon here alluded to. He was a zealous materialiſt.

Our

Our Holland philoſophers ſay, gin
Is the true philoſophical drink;
As it made Doctor Hartley imagine,
That to *ſmoke* is the ſame as to *think*§.
For, while drunkenneſs throbb'd in his brain,
The ſturdy materialiſt choſe (O fye!)
To believe its vibrations not pain,
But wiſdom and downright philoſophy.

Ye ſages who ſhine in my verſe,
On my labours with gratitude think,
Which condemn not the faults they rehearſe,
But impute all your ſin to your drink.
In drink poets, philoſophers, mob, err;
Then excuſe, if my ſatire e'er nips ye:
When I praiſe, think me prudent and ſober,
If I blame be aſſur'd I am tipſy.

CASTLES IN THE AIR.

TO A LADY.

THEY, who content on earth do ſtay,
To earth their views confine;
With rapture, Laura, we'll ſurvey
This paradiſe of thine.

I, too, my willing voice would raiſe,
And equal rapture ſhew;
But that the ſcenes which others praiſe,
For me are much *too low*.

I grant the hills are crown'd with trees,
I grant the fields are fair;
But, after all, one nothing ſees
But what is *really there*.

True taſte ideal proſpects feigns,
While on poetic wings,
'Bove earth, and all that earth contains,
Unbounded fancy ſprings.

To dwell on earth, groſs element,
Let groveling ſpirits bear;
But I, on nobler plans intent,
Build Caſtles in the Air.

No neighbour there can diſagree,
Or thwart what I deſign;
For there, not only all I ſee,
But all I wiſh, is mine.

No ſurly landlord's leave I want,
To make or pull down fences;
I build, I furniſh, drain, and plant,
Regardleſs of expences.

One thing, 'tis true, excites my fear,
Nor let is ſeem ſurpriſing;
While miniſters, from year to year,
New taxes are deviſing.

Leſt Earth being tax'd, as ſoon it may,
Beyond what Earth can bear,
Our financier a tax ſhould lay
On Caſtles in the Air.

Well! with the end the means wou'd ſuit,
Would he, in theſe our days,
Ideal plans to execute,
Ideal taxes raiſe.

§ He reſolved Perception and Thinking into vibrations.

Tom Nov 1781

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Nov. 1. *Mr Pitt* brought in a bill for raiſing a body of cavalry. He obſerved, at the ſame time, that this was now made diſtinct from the circumſtance of enrolling the gamekeepers throughout the kingdom, which was to form a diſtinct bill.

2. The report on the cavalry bill was brought up. It was oppoſed by *General Tarleton* and *Mr Fox*, as unconſtitutional in its principle, and nugatory in its operation, as well as impracticable from the intricacy and difficulty of the meaſure. On a diviſion, the numbers for receiving the report were 140; againſt it 30. Accordingly, the report being received, the bill was ordered to be read a third time the enſuing day.

The bill for the enrolling of the gamekeepers was brought in, and ordered to be read a ſecond time after the receſs.

12. The royal aſſent was given to the bill, for funding certain navy and exchequer bills. The militia augmentation bill, and the proviſional cavalry bill, have ſince received likewiſe the royal aſſent.

28. *General Tarleton* moved for a variety of public papers, the principal of which were accounts.—Agreed that they ſhould be produced and printed.

30. *Mr Manning* preſented a petition from the merchants, traders, and others, intereſted in the trade of London, ſetting forth the neceſſity of adopting ſome means for the better accommodation of the ſhipping in the port of London, and praying, that the Houſe would grant ſuch relief as they ſhould, in their wiſdom, deem meet. The petition was ordered to be referred to a committee.

Dec. 1. *Mr Hobart* brought up the report of the committee of ways and means, which

which was, that the committee were of opinion, that the ſum of 420,000l. (being the diſpoſable ſurplus of the grants of 1796) ſhould be iſſued and applied to the public ſervice. The report was received, the reſolution read, and a bill ordered to be brought in, in purſuance of the ſaid reſolution.

6. The houſe has been taken up chiefly, for ſome days, in examining Mr Morris for a breach of privilege, in not attending the houſe as evidence on the Southwark election, when ſummoned ſo to do.

THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe and ſaid, the ſubject he had to ſubmit to the committee was ſo extenſive and important, that he ſhould beſt diſcharge his duty, and gratify the expectations of gentlemen, by abſtaining from all collateral matter, and proceeding immediately to ſtate the different objects as diſtinctly as their nature would admit. Before, however, he entered upon the main point, he ſhould ſtate, under the uſual heads, the amount of the different ſervices.

SUPPLY.	£.
Charge of 120,000 Seamen -	6,240,000
Ordinaries and Extraordinaries	1,421,000
Proviſion for exceedings in the Navy Service, and for preventing the increaſe of Navy Debt -	2,500,000
Total of the Navy	10,161,000
Total of the Ordinaries and Extraordinaries of the Army -	10,913,000
Total of the Ordinaries and Extraordinaries of the Ordnance	1,623,000
Miſcellaneous Services -	378,000
Deficiency of Land and Malt	350,000
To the Commiſſioners of the National Debt - -	200,000
Diſpoſable Surplus - -	420,000
Total of Supply for the Year	27,647,000

WAYS AND MEANS.	£.
The Land and Malt -	2,750,000
The growing produce of the Sinking Fund - -	1,075,000
Surplus of Grants - -	420,000
Remaining for the Claims of the American Loyaliſts, and the Surplus of the Lottery -	200,000
The Loan - -	18,000,000
Credit for Exchequer Bills -	2,500,000
Eaſt-India Company -	2,000,000
Total of Ways and Means	26,945,000

He next proceeded to ſtate briefly the extent of what would be neceſſary for providing the ſupplies of the year, and remarked upon the ſubject, as it related to figures, and the intereſt to be paid on the loan. The amount of the intereſt, ſubject, however, to a great deduction, ſhould circumſtances of a fortunate nature ariſe, and a ſolid peace be found practicable, the amount of intereſt, independent of ſuch an event, would be 5l. 12s. 6d. which he ſtated as if the intereſt was to be permanent. The two articles, the intereſt of which it would be neceſſary to provide for by freſh taxes were, the loan, and the other the amount of the 5½ millions of exchequer bills, which he ſhould propoſe the iſſue of. The whole amount of the permanent intereſt of the loan, and the amount of the ſinking fund, he ſtated at 6,115l. making a total of 1,215,000l. On account of the inconvenience that had ariſen from the vaſt quantity of paper medium, it was his intention now to propoſe, that exchequer bills ſhould not in future be iſſued at a longer date than three months; but as they might be continued in circulation from three months to three months, he ſhould allot five per cent. for the payment of the intereſt on them. Three other articles ſtill remained to be provided for.—1. The exceſs of the navy debt, amounting to 8,250,000l. of which only four millions were provided for by the ſtatement of laſt year; no leſs than 4,250,000l. was ſtill now to be provided for. 2. The exceſs of the debt for the preſent year, above the two millions and a half in the votes of the Houſe.—And 3. The repeal of the tax propoſed laſt year on collateral ſucceſſion, the eſtimated amount of which was 140,000l.

The total amount to be provided for, including the intereſt of

	£.
The Loan, - -	18,000,000
Exchequer Bills, -	5,000,000
Difference of Intereſt on Exchequer Bills	
Vote of Credit -	3,000,000
Exceſs of Navy Debt -	4,250,000
Probable future exceſs of Navy debt, eſtimated at -	3,000,000
And ſum to be made good on Collateral Succeſſions -	140,000

The amount of the intereſt upon all theſe articles was 2,222,000l. to be provided for.

From this, however, the ſum of 112,000l. ought to be deducted, for the

2,000,000l.

2,000,000l. to be subscribed by the East India Company.

Subject, therefore, to the deduction of the interest of the two millions, the total amount of interest would be 2,110,000l.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer now proceeded to the painful task of enumerating the various means by which he proposed to meet this heavy burthen. It was, however, no small consolation to him, that, in providing for these burthens, he had met the general wish of the nation, and the House ought not, for any feeling for their constituents, much less for themselves, neglect to give a pledge to Europe, and to our country, that whatever be the event of the struggle, the House would not be wanting in the great duty with which it was invested. Having surveyed the whole mass of revenue, in order to ascertain those parts of it to which it would be most proper to resort, he had selected the following articles, as the best calculated to bear additional duties.

NEW TAXES.

TEA, &c.

He remarked, that notwithstanding the additional duty on the above article, it appeared, from the amount of the Company's Sales, last year exceeded the amount of any former period. It was not his intention to propose, that the addition should affect the poorest classes in the slightest degree, as he should except the species of tea purchased by the poor, which was not more than 2s. per lb. India sale price.—Considering that the sales had increased, and the tax upon tea increased also, and that the common tea was excepted, he thought that the committee would not be of opinion, that an additional duty of ten per cent. upon the value was too great. He therefore proposed an additional duty of ten per cent. on tea, which would produce, according to estimate, L. 240,000

On Coffee, 10 per cent (additional) - -	30,000
On Bricks imported, 3s. 6d. per 1000	36,000
——— Home made 1s. ditto	
On Auctions 2½d. in the pound on estates	40,000
3d. ditto on Furniture, &c.	

SPIRITS.

With respect to this article, he said, he believed that he was meeting the wishes of gentlemen, by imposing a large additional duty.—Indeed, he wished he could, without injury to the revenue, impose a much higher; but the addition he intended to submit was, one penny on the gallon of wash, or five-pence on the gallon of British spirits; eight-pence per gallon on rum, and ten-pence on brandy. The produce of this tax he estimated at 220,000l.

SCOTCH SPIRITS.

From Scotland he had received representations from a great variety of respectable gentlemen, and they concurred in recommending a very high additional duty on this article, as it had a pernicious effect upon the morals and health of the people. In that country the duty was laid on the capacity of the still, which was now at 18l. He meant that duty should be trebled, which would produce, according to estimate, 300,000l.

The total produce of taxes, therefore, under the head of Excise, would be 856,000l.

CUSTOMS—SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

Under the head of Customs, there was only one considerable article, sugar, on which he meant to propose an additional duty of 2s. 6d. per cwt. the estimated produce was 280,000l.

On hemp, bar iron, brimstone, and staves, he proposed an additional duty of ten per cent. which would produce 40,000l. and on wines, oil, &c. five per cent. the produce of which would be 110,000l. He likewise suggested an increase on pepper, amounting to 10,000l. and a drawback on plantation coffee to 22,000l.

ASSESSED TAXES.

The next article on which he proposed an increased duty, was on the assessed taxes, consisting of two sorts—one on houses, amounting to 11,000l.; 10 per cent. on the commutation duty, producing 55,000l.; and an additional duty of 20 per cent. upon the horse duty and on dogs, which would amount to 62,000l. and on windows, connected with the rents of houses; this might produce between 140 and 150,000l. Total of increased duty on assessed taxes 290,000l.

POSTAGE OF LETTERS.

An increase on the conveyance of letters, which, considering the celerity and security of the articles transmitted, could not be deemed a hardship, would produce 250,000l.—On every three pence now paid, one penny.

STAGE COACHES.

Increaſed duty, one penny per mile - - -	60,000
Booking of parcels, two pence for a ſtamp receipt -	60,000
Toll on inland navigation	120,000

Beſides ſome new regulations on receipts, obliging every perſon who receives the money to pay for the ſtamp.

RECAPITULATION.

Tea—10 per cent. additional on all tea above 2s. per lb. (India ſale price) L.	240,000
Spirits—8d. per gallon on rum 10d. ditto on brandy 1d. ditto on waſh	220,000
Scotch Diſtilleries—5l. per gallon per ſtill - -	300,000
Sugar—2s. 6d. per cwt. on ſugar imported -	280,000
Bricks—3s. 6d. per 1000 on thoſe imported 1s. ditto on home made - -	36,000
5 *per cent.* on cuſtomed goods, and 10 per cent. on brimſtone, hemp, iron in bars or unwrought, olive oils and ſtaves, (prize goods, wines and coals excepted) - -	184,000
Auctions—2½d. in the pound on eſtates; 3d. ditto on furniture - -	40,000
Coffee and *Cocoa*—10 per cent.	30,000
Poſtage—1d. additional on 3d. and ſo in proportion	250,000
Canals—1s. 8d. toll duty on goods carried by inland navigation - -	120,000
Stage Coaches—1d. per mile	60,000
Parcels—2d. on all parcels booked (a ſtamp receipt)	60,000
Drawback on plantation coffee	22,000
Aſſeſſed Taxes, and new regulations on horſes, 12,000l.; houſes, 150l.; and commutation duty, 128,000l. (each an additional 20 per cent.)	290,000
L.	2,132,000

Having laid theſe particulars before the Houſe, Mr Pitt ſaid, he would take a curſory view of the conſolidated fund; the fund of credit, taken on the produce of ſuch of the property as may ariſe from the participation of the ſuffering merchants of Grenada, by the repayment of the ſum of 900,000l. which they had been granted. The amount of the permanent revenue to the 10th of October 1796, could not be ſaid to be rated at leſs than 14,120,000l. The next point of importance was the vote of 3,000,000l. as a vote of credit to meet the extraordinary expences of the year. He truſted that this ſum would be ſufficient to defray the expences of the year 1797. He had the ſatisfaction to ſtate, that, independent of the ſame ſervices, or any ſtate of the war that may occur, the extraordinaries would not amount to more than 3,500,000l. excluſive of any ſupply that may be deemed neceſſary to our ally. The debt payable from the merchants of Grenada was 900,000l. which he conceived a valid debt, as the commiſſioners appointed to act in that buſineſs by act of parliament, he imagined, acted with that preciſion, ſo as to take care that the public ſhould not ſuffer by that buſineſs. The expences of the preſent year was ſwelled beyond expectation, by domeſtic difficulties, and the ſcarcity of ſpecie, which would not, he truſted, again occur. Even in this ſituation, miniſters ſhould not be blamed, if they exceeded the bounds of parſimony towards an ally, who was enabled to preſerve that independence that added glory to his arms, and rendered ſo many eſſential benefits to Europe. Miniſters, in this caſe, were not blind to their riſque. But they conceived that an ally, whoſe conduct ſhewed him incapable of committing a breach of faith—whoſe conduct evinced ſuch a glorious contraſt to that of others, deſerved their confidence, and had profited, as well as Europe, by their ſupport. Miniſters, he was proud to ſay, did not decline to extend their ſupport to his difficulty; they did not deem it prudent to withhold their help when ſuch a procedure might have fruſtrated the benefits which they derived from his arms. They had advanced to this Prince, the ſum of 1,200,000l. and they were happy to ſee, that the elaſticity of the powers, and the reſources of the country, juſtified the meaſure. He aſked the committee, if, to ſuch a Prince, it would deny its aid and ſuccour; and if miniſters, in acting conformable to what their duty claimed, had, in this inſtance, forfeited their confidence? Mr Pitt next paid a handſome compliment to the ſubſcribers to the loan, which, he obſerved, not only did honour to the ſpirit of the country, but gave leſſons of the great reſources of the nation to the enemy; and, after

a peroration, delivered with his uſual eloquence and energy, he moved his ſeveral reſolutions, which were, as uſual, an echo of the taxes.

Mr Grey ſaid, though it was not his intention upon the preſent occaſion to diſcuſs the propoſitions of the honourable gentleman at length, he could not refrain from making ſome obſervations upon them. In all former years, we had heard much of the facility of raiſing money; inſtead of this, we had now found the threat of a forced loan joined to the propoſal for a voluntary one. The profeſſions now held out, of an ample proviſion made for all expences, were the ſame that had been given on all former occaſions of this ſort by the right hon. gentleman, and had unvaryingly been found fallacious. In April laſt, the right hon. gentleman had ſtated this ſame fulneſs of proviſion; yet the Houſe had, within theſe few days, witneſſed, from the exceſs of the navy debt, the inefficacy of his calculation; a ſort of diſcory which would continue to be made as long as the mode of demanding ſupplies for a coming year, before the expences of the laſt were aſcertained, ſhould be perſiſted in by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who brought in, by accounts for extraordinaries, what ſhould have been laid before the Houſe as eſtimates. Of the exports, which had been ſo loudly boaſted of, not leſs than a fifth part conſiſted of coffee. In the produce of the taxes, there was a deficiency, for the preſent year, of 72,000l. and would be in one in future of 84,000l. No leſs than four millions annually were to be added to the public burdens ſince the commencement of the war; and, according to his eſtimate, taxes to no leſs than 2,113,000l. for the enſuing year, and probably 2,600,000l. in future, would be neceſſary, inſtead of thoſe ſuggeſted by Mr Pitt. If gentlemen would examine the papers upon the table, they would ſee ſomething of the rapid progreſs of this country towards ruin, notwithſtanding the many ſymptoms of proſperity urged by the right hon. gentleman, ſome of which he admitted to be juſt. But they would perceive from thoſe papers the incorrectneſs of the accounts of imports and exports.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that he was glad to find ſome of the ſymptoms of our proſperity admitted by the hon. gentleman to be juſt. His obſervation, that the accounts of imports and exports were incorrect, was not more applicable at preſent than in any former year; theſe accounts had never been perfectly correct; yet with the ſame allowance for imperfection in former years as in this, he might know that our exports were greater now than before.

Mr Fox ſaid, that, notwithſtanding the weight of the objections urged by his honourable friend, he could not, conſiſtently with his duty, permit the deluſive ſtatements now made to the Houſe to paſs without ſome notice. If what he believed, relative to theſe ſtatements, were true, it was an idle boaſt that England had a free conſtitution. The ſyſtem of the preſent government virtually included an abolition of the privileges of the Houſe of Commons, and the creation of a dictator, who, during the war, was to expend and levy at his diſcretion. The right hon. gentleman had hitherto been clear in his finances, and had not wanted praiſe from him for that clearneſs; but was there any man ſo duped as to ſay, that the preſent accounts were intelligible? His hon. friend (Mr Grey) had found in the papers on the table a charge of four millions, as well as a deficiency of 80,000l. in the taxes; on ſome future day, if indeed it were worth while to diſcuſs any thing relative to finances in that Houſe, this would be proved. The right hon. gentleman had argued, that the produce of the taxes would be greater in peace than they are in war. Then of what uſe were the papers on the table? We lay a burthen upon the ſinking fund of one million, and leave the miniſter to make up 200,000l. in ſhape of a regulation, in which ſhape he had ſmuggled many a tax into that Houſe. But did not this come with a peculiarly ill grace from the miniſter, who, as to ſpirits, had formerly taken off a duty, and reckoned, very properly, that the produce of the remainder would increaſe, and who now held that the new duty would increaſe during peace, when it was well known that ſmuggling was moſt practicable. His honourable friend ſtated, that one-fifth of our exports conſiſted of coffee; and it had been ſince ſuggeſted to him, that the amount was four millions, though the quantity imported was valued only at two millions; but this difficulty aroſe from the different values

placed at the Cuſtom-houſe upon imported and exported articles. The miniſter had not ſtated the particulars of our exports. In his commanding manner, he had told the Houſe, that our exports amounted to thirteen millions, and were greater than before the war. This was a conſolation which no miniſter had wanted. In the war ending 1749, and that commencing 1756, there was an increaſe of imports and exports; but he did not know that Mr Pelham, Lord Chatham, or Mr Legge, had ever announced this as magnificently as the right hon. gentleman. When the Houſe had voted ſums equal nearly to all the expenditure of former wars, they would ſee how properly his hon. friend had ſaid, that the preſent demands were under-rated at one million. If, laſt year, when the miniſter boaſted of borrowing money at L. 4 : 13 : 6d. per cent. he (Mr Fox) had foretold, that it would be neceſſary in the next year to give L.5 : 12s. 6d. ſhould he not have been told, that he had predicted evil for his country; he had now to ſay, that, conſidering the one per cent. to be added to the ſinking fund, for the whole of the loan, the country ought to be reckoned to pay 6l. 15s. per cent. While the old 5 per cents. were ſelling at 86, the holder of new might demand one hundred pounds; and though it would be ſaid, as in the American war, that the bonus was left to poſterity, he never expected to hear ſuch an argument from the honourable gentleman. In 1793, the miniſter thought it better to give exorbitant terms for a loan, rather than leave it to an open one. To what was the zeal of the country for the preſent loan to be imputed, but that they ſuppoſed the event of peace, or war, to depend upon it, and would make any exertion rather than ſubmit to the continuance of the war. In October 1795, the right hon. gentleman had taken the navy debt at one million and a half; in April 1796, he aſſured the Houſe, with the greateſt confidence, that it could not exceed two millions and a half; in October, his eſtimate was ſeven millions; in December, eight millions. Could the reſources, or the fortune of any country, ſupport a war of which the expences were ſo incalculable? Was it likely that the difference had ariſen from the increaſed price of proviſions, when the eſtimate had been made laſt year, during the higheſt price of every article, eſpecially of bread corn? The hon. gentleman confeſſed, that he had ſent twelve hundred thouſand pounds to the Emperor, without the conſent of Parliament. Would he ſay, that any thing elſe was meant by this, than that he was better entitled to judge what the people of Britain ſhould give to the Emperor than the Houſe of Commons, in whom the Conſtitution had repoſed that truſt? If this was the ſyſtem of the day, the Conſtitution was neither worthy to be ſought or cared for. As to domeſtic expences, it might be true, though lamentable, that accuracy was impoſſible; but then the principles of theſe expences were known: in the preſent inſtance, Parliament had neither known the expence, nor been conſulted as to the principle, and the miniſter deſerved to be impeached, for having ſhewn a deſign to diſpoſe of money without the authority of the legal guardians of the public purſe. He had aggravated this offence by omitting to diſcloſe it to Parliament the firſt day of the Seſſion, and by withholding the extraordinaries of the army till the day before the budget. The miniſter had argued, for the ſafety of this loan, from the gallantry and valour of the Houſe of Auſtria; ſuch qualities might be very well mentioned when a gift was in queſtion; but would the Houſe think their conqueſts or bravery a ſecurity for Britiſh property? Nor did the event even of this campaign, in which the enemy had ſecured the important paſſages of the Rhine, ſupport the claim which the Auſtrians might be ſuppoſed to derive from conqueſt; and with reſpect to that mercy which was the concomitant of valour, how had it been exerciſed towards the Marquis de la Fayette? We had hitherto been told, every year of the war, of the inſufficiency of French finances, and that they were going on only from week to week; but the miſcalculation in this reſpect, was not equal to that of ſuppoſing that the campaign would be dull and inactive on the part of the enemy. It muſt be allowed, that every man was liable to be miſtaken; but was he to be always ſo? What, if his miſtakes had coſt the country one hundred and fifty millions of money, and rivers of blood! What muſt be the feelings of thoſe who knew that their miſtake had waſted ſuch a ſum of human life and happineſs? The miſtake of

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ſuppoſing, that when the French made a treaty with the King of Pruſſia, they were incapable of maintaining the relations of peace and amity? In the declaration of the Elector of Hanover, the miniſters of that Sovereign ſeemed to join iſſue with thoſe of Great Britain. The right hon. gentleman had ſaid, that the Sovereigns who had made peace were not in a better ſtate than thoſe who remained at war. The miniſters of Hanover aſſerted the contrary; and they even declared, that one reaſon why they withheld the Roman months was, that to grant them would ſeem to impeach the ſincerity of the King of England, who was in negociation with the French republic. By the operations of this day, the national debt would be increaſed to 400 millions Sterling. If the hypotheſis of a great and eloquent writer (Mr Burke) were true, and that the voice of the people prevailed in that Houſe, how had their wiſh for peace, which, ſince the depoſition of Robeſpierre, was univerſal, been ſo long unheard, and the attempt to negociate for peace ſo long poſtponed beyond the period, when, it was certain, that we might have obtained better terms than at preſent? Mr Fox concluded by ſaying, that on another opportunity he ſhould diſcuſs ſome of the topics more fully, and ſhould make ſome inquiries relative to the propoſed regulation in the Poſt-Office.

On the reſumption of the Houſe, the ſeveral reſolutions were agreed to, and the report ordered to be received next day.

8. *Mr Hobart* brought up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, which was read a firſt time; and on the queſtion that the reſolutions be read a ſecond time,

Mr Fox oppoſed the motion. It was not, he remarked, his intention now to enter into a detailed argument on the important ſubject of finance, as future opportunities would occur for that diſcuſſion in detail, and he intreated that every individual member would give the ſtricteſt attention, as the greateſt exertion was requiſite to put the finances into a train of amelioration. This was not the point at preſent; the point on which he meant now to animadvert, was the application of 1,200,000l. to the Emperor, announced incidentally laſt night, in the miniſter's opening ſpeech, by order of the Executive Government, without the ſanction or authority of Parliament. When he went from the Houſe laſt night, he had conſidered the different articles in the ſtatement with the moſt minute attention, and reflected that he was to give his vote, "Guilty," or "Not Guilty." The reſult of that conſideration had impelled him to come down to the Houſe this day, determined not to ſleep another night without proteſting againſt the meaſure; and, under the perſuaſion that he ſhould be guilty of treaſon againſt his country, did he vote a ſingle ſhilling from his conſtituents without a full explanation from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Of late, he ſaid, the Houſe had heard much panegyric on the excellence of the conſtitution, and of the traiterous deſigns againſt it; but the greateſt ſtabs and the moſt deadly wounds had been perpetrated by the miniſters of the crown, who had adopted meaſures in violation of it, and trampled upon the excluſive privileges of Parliament. If it was expedient to ſend money to the Emperor, on ſatisfying the Houſe of that expediency, it would have been granted; but the tranſaction was ſo directly in violation of the conſtitution, and the rights of the Commons of Great Britain, that it had no parallel in the hiſtory of the country. Great part of the money was tranſmitted, too, during the ſeſſion, without the ſlighteſt intimation of the propriety or expediency of the meaſure. The hon. gentleman might think himſelf a better judge of the exigency than the Houſe. It was not his intention to argue this point on reaſon, but by authority. The conſtitution enjoins, that when ſupplies are wanted, *the Commons of England ſhall be the ſole and excluſive judges of the expediency*. The power was not, therefore, veſted in the *Executive Government*, but in the *Commons* of Great Britain. To maintain the converſe propoſition, would be equivalent to the argument, that an arbitrary government is preferable to a limited monarchy, and that tyranny is preferable to liberty. The danger of ſuch a tranſaction was not confined to the preſent day. It might be urged as a precedent, that in 1796, ſo far from the ſupplies being voted by Parliament, the miniſter did not even deign to conſult, and that the miniſter had by connivance, and in contravention of the

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Parliament, ſent money to the Emperor. This was not the only inſtance of concealment: Yeſterday was the firſt time we had been told the country was at war with Spain. The omiſſion might be defended by the prerogative of his Majeſty, who was not bound to communicate his reaſons for making war. How far this reſerve was gracious, he would not pretend to ſay, but when votes of credit were granted, information ought to be given. To grant ſupplies to miniſters implicitly, was reſigning the power of the public purſe, and all controul over their proſligacy. The queſtion was, whether Parliament, having given no conſent whatever to ſuccours for the Emperor, the Houſe ought to make good the money ſo given by miniſters? For one, he ſhould think it his duty to oppoſe the ſecond reading, and every article of Ways and Means, until the Parliament ſhould do juſtice to the country. At a future period, if the Houſe concurred with him, he ſhould bring forward a motion, that miniſters, in voting ſuccours for the Emperor, without the conſent of Parliament, are guilty of a high crime and miſdemeanour, and a groſs violation of the conſtitution. Notwithſtanding the obnoxious and unconſtitutional bills that had been paſſed, he believed that the country would declare the law on the ſubject; for of all the writings of Paine, and every other man who had been proſecuted for libels, not one was ſo calculated to bring the government into diſrepute, and deſtroy the conſtitution, as the conduct of adminiſtration. If he were ſitting as a juror on the libellous matter contained in the hon. gentleman's ſpeech of laſt night, which, without forcing the conſtruction, meant, that he was better able to judge of the application of the public money than Parliament, he would not heſitate a moment to decide upon the *malus animus* of the individual. The laſt Seſſion of Parliament, had conſiderably abridged, if not annihilated the liberties of Engliſhmen, and if the houſe now ſanctioned the right of the Executive Government to apply, *ad libitum*, the public money, what is there, he would aſk, in the conſtitution for which gentlemen ought to riſk their lives and fortunes?

Mr Pitt aroſe under evident marks of agitation. The Houſe, he ſaid, had long been in the habit of hearing the right hon. gentleman's declamation againſt the ſervants of the Crown and the meaſures they adopted. It was not the firſt time, they would recollect, he had made his ſtand behind the laſt dyke of the conſtitution, nor the firſt time he had predicted the downfall of our liberties, and the ruin of our finances. The right hon. gentleman had declared his determination not to ſleep another hour until he entered his proteſt againſt the adoption of the reſolutions, which he had tacitly agreed to the preceding night. It was not a little ſingular that a ſimilar expreſſion was applied to the acts of the laſt ſeſſion; and not many hours had elapſed ſince he had intimated his intention of moving for their repeal at two months--for a repeal of thoſe laws under whoſe exiſtence he had declared he could not ſleep a ſingle night. It was likewiſe a little ſingular that this treaſon, to which the Houſe were to be parties if they did not vote the ſupplies, did not ſtrike the hon. gentleman ſo immediately as to induce him to riſe from his ſlumber. It drew not from him laſt night, nor his hon. friend near him (Mr Grey), a little liable to occaſional irritation a ſingle apprehenſion of its alarming nature. That hon. gentleman never ſpoke more placidly than he did laſt night, under this apprehenſion, of the termination of our liberties. This apprehenſion did not then prevent him from diſcuſſing to the minuteneſs of farthings; and it was not till now they had diſcovered that the miniſter's ſpeech was not replete with treaſon; but after agreeing unanimouſly to the reſolutions yeſterday, they wiſhed to negative thoſe reſolutions which contained no treaſonable matter, and called upon the Houſe to negative all ſupply to the Crown at a period of war, and at the moment of negociation. He could not but hope, that if the hon. gentlemen were again to *ſleep on their wrath*, they might relent on their reſentments. The right hon. gentleman had declared, that if the Houſe concurred in his motion, he would afterwards move an impeachment. One thing he begged to ſupplicate--if he really was ſincere in his declaration, let him proceed to criminate miniſters ſpeedily, and not purſue a line of conduct that muſt ruin the country--let him revenge himſelf on miniſters, and not on England; but ſhould ſupplication be diſregarded he

he ſhould appeal to the Houſe, and throw himſelf upon the candour and juſtice of all who had the intereſt and happineſs of the country at heart.

Mr Pitt next proceeded to vindicate his conduct from the charge of treaſon againſt the country. The practice, he contended, of admiting year after year, the expediency of diſpoſing of money, not previouſly voted by Parliament, was within the experience of every member in the Houſe; a practice that had obtained ever ſince the conſtitution had attained its matured ſtate, and this was ſufficient to deſtroy the principle contended for by the right hon. gentleman. His objections were equally applicable to all votes of credit and extraordinaries for the navy, army, &c. and acted upon, in what muſt be admitted the beſt times of the conſtitution, and ſanctioned by himſelf (Mr Fox), when he was one of his Majeſty's miniſters. The queſtion reſolved into this, Can Parliament commit a diſcretion to the Crown; and was the conduct of adminiſtration, in the preſent inſtance, juſtified in the application of the money? To convince the Houſe of the affirmative of this propoſition, he would only beg of them to recur to their late vote on the King's ſpeech, in which they declared their reſolution to grant his Majeſty ſuch ſuccours as the exigency of affairs might require. Could any man doubt of the expediency of iſſuing that ſum, which had enabled the armies of Auſtria to give a turn to the tide of affairs, and ſave the liberties and independence of Europe. Whatever may be the event, ſaid he, I truſt I ſhall have no reaſon to regret the part I have taken; at all events, I had rather be convicted for having uſed the diſcretion entruſted to me in the manner I have, than be acquitted for having withheld the exerciſe of that diſcretion, which, if I had done, might have been fatal to the intereſts of the country. As to the reſt, I ſuſpend any obſervations till the charge is made; but in deſiring you to ſupport the reſolution of your committee, I but deſire you to avoid announcing to France, that you have ſurrendered your duty to your country, and your faith to your King.

Mr Fox, in explanation, denied that what been urged was applicable to extraordinaries, which conſtituted an admitted principle.

Sir W. Pulteney ſaid, the intimation of the miniſter yeſterday ſtruck him as being unconſtitutional, and he wiſhed extremely for an explanation. How far the explanation was relevant, was not for him to decide. The miniſter was, no doubt, in the right in defending himſelf to the beſt of his ability; but he reprobated the inſinuation, that becauſe Mr Fox was in the habit of calling out the Conſtitution is in danger, he is not to be attended to. In his opinion, the practical good of the Conſtitution hinged wholly in the power of the Commons over the ſupply. Votes of credit and extraordinaries had been urged, by way of analogy, as a juſtification of the point in queſtion; but he would aſk, was it ever heard that a vote of credit applied to an ally? The act was, in his opinion, not leſs culpable than the manner of announcing it, which did not happen till there was no poſſibility of longer concealment. But the Houſe is not to go the length of ſtopping the ſupply! It was he ſaid, the artifice of miniſters to bring the Houſe into the dilemma, and then call upon them for the ſupplies, without offering the leaſt apology for wounding the vitals of the conſtitution. He hoped and truſted that the Houſe would expreſs their diſapprobation of the conduct of miniſters, by ſome marked reſolution.

Mr Grey ſpoke at ſome length in reply to Mr Pitt, and moved that the ſecond reading be put off till to-morrow.

Mr Wilberforce, *Mr Yorke*, *Sir P. Arden*, and *Lord Hawkeſbury*, ſpoke againſt the motion.

Mr Harriſon, *Mr Curwen*, *Mr W. Smith*, and *Mr Fox*, ſpoke warmly in ſupport of the motion.

Mr Baſtard, in giving his vote for the ſupply, wiſhed not to be underſtood as voting for the money to the Emperor, a tranſaction which, in his opinion, merited the reprehenſion of the Houſe.

A diviſion took place.—The numbers were, for the amendment, Ayes, 58
Noes, 164

Majority 106

The reſolutions were then read a ſecond time, and bills ordered. Adjourned.

MONTHLY

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Downing-Street, Nov. 26.

Diſpatches of which the following are copies, have been received from R. Craufurd, Eſq; by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head-quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Offenburg, Nov. 11.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that official accounts were this day received by the Archduke from General Davidovitch, ſtating his having beaten the corps that was oppoſed to him, and taken a thouſand priſoners.

His advanced guard has taken poſſeſſion of Trente, which place, as well as the ſtrong poſition behind it, were abandoned by the enemy without reſiſtance. I have the honour to be, &c.

R. Craufurd.

My Lord, *Offenburg, Nov 13.*

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that by a report received by his Royal Highneſs the Archduke from Lieut.-General New, Governor of Mayence, it appears, that the corps which had advanced to the Nahe has been obliged to fall back, and take a poſition behind the Seltz.

This corps conſiſted merely of detachments from the garriſon of Mayence, commanded by Major Generals Simpſchæn and Roſemberg. The latter, with the left wing, was poſted on the heights of Biebelſheim and Planig, to obſerve Creutzenach; the former, with the right wing, on the hill called the Rochuſberg, to defend the paſſage of Bingen. They had orders, in caſe of being attacked by a very ſuperior force, to retire nearer to Mayence.

This poſition on the right bank of the Lower Nahe is well known from the operations of laſt year. It is not to be maintained againſt an enemy of very ſuperior force; for Creutznach lies ſo entirely under the fire of the hills from the left bank of the river, that the enemy is always maſter of that paſſage, as was ſufficiently proved by the affair of the 1ſt of December 1795. On this ſide Creutznach, the heights are ſo diſtant from the river, that the enemy has every facility in extending himſelf in front and on each flank of the town; and a corps of very inferior force cannot take poſt near enough to prevent this formation.

On the 26th, Generals Simpſchæn and Roſemberg were attacked by two diviſions of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe. The action laſted ſeveral hours, and the enemy, notwithſtanding ſo very great an inequality of numbers, was repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

Early on the 27th, the French renewed the attack; and advanced in ſeveral columns from Creutznach, to turn the left of the Auſtrians; but the latter, by an exertion of much ability and ſteadineſs, maintained their poſition. In the evening, however, the Generals, in conformity to the order mentioned above, determined on retiring behind the Seltz; and the retreat was executed with perfect order.

The loſs of the Auſtrians on theſe occaſions conſiſts in nineteen killed, one hundred and eighty-four wounded, ninety-ſix miſſing; on the whole two hundred and ninety-nine men and eighty-nine horſes.

The enemy's was certainly conſiderable; two hundred of them were taken priſoners and brought into Mayence.

I am thus circumſtantial in ſtating the particulars of this, in fact, unimportant affair, becauſe I obſerve that the official reports of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, I mean the late ones, contain the moſt abſurd exaggerations. I ſhould conſider them perfectly undeſerving of notice, were it not that thoſe who have no other means of judging of the events of the campaign, than by comparing the accounts publiſhed by the contending armies, would be led into the moſt erroneous concluſions if they gave each party credit for only an equal degree of fairneſs in their relations.

In the enemy's official account of the affair of the 21ſt of laſt month near Neuwied, it is repreſented as having been a ſerious and general attack; whereas it was merely undertaken for the purpoſe of deſtroying his bridge, and ſpreading alarm on the left bank of the Rhine. Both theſe objects were effected by a very inſignificant force; and there was not the ſmalleſt idea of making a ſerious aſſault on the Tete-de-Pont of Neuwied. The enemy ſtates, that, beſides an immenſe

menſe number of killed and drowned, he actually took one thouſand priſoners, whereas I can aſſure your Lordſhip, from the moſt authentic information, that the whole loſs of the Auſtrians did not exceed two hundred and eighty-four men.

After General Moreau's army had croſſed the Rhine, two diviſions of it were detached towards Landau, and one diviſion of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe arrived about the ſame time in the neighbourhood of Kayſerſlautern. General Hotze was ſtill at Schweigenheim, on the road from Speyer to Landau; his corps was not of ſufficient ſtrength to have any other object than that of ſpreading alarm in Lower Aſſace; and it was evident, that as ſoon as the Rhine ſhould again ſeparate the main armies, the enemy muſt immediately become maſters of the vicinity of Landau.

General Hotze, therefore, on the approach of forces infinitely ſo ſuperior to his own, retired towards the entrenched camp of Manheim, without being in the ſmalleſt degree moleſted by the enemy. He eſtabliſhed the advanced poſts of his left wing on the Rechbach, from whence they ran along the Fletzbach towards Franckenthal.

On the 7th inſt, the French attacked General Hotze's line. Their principal efforts were directed againſt the left wing, and the fire of artillery and ſmall arms continued a great part of the day; but the enemy was repulſed, and General Hotze ſtill maintains his poſts in front of the entrenched camp, extending from the Reebach, by the village of Maubach, to Franckenthal. I have the honour to be, &c.

R. Craufurd.

My Lord, *Offenburg, Nov.* 14.

It is with the greateſt ſatisfaction I have the honour of announcing to your Lordſhip, that official reports were this day received by the Archduke from Generals Alvinzy and Davidovitch, wherein it appears that the offenſive operations in Italy have been ſucceſsfully commenced.

I ſhould not preſume to addreſs your Lordſhip upon this ſubject, were it not that, if Colonel Graham is, as I ſuppoſe he muſt be, with Marſhal Wurmſer in Mantua, he cannot as yet have had it in his power to correſpond with your Lordſhip.

General Alvinzy's report is dated at Caldo-Ferro, November 7th. Gen. Davidovitch's at Trente, the 8th inſt.

After the ſecond operation, undertaken for the relief of Mantua, thoſe corps of Marſhal Wurmſer's army, which could not penetrate, retired; the one under General Quoſdanovich to the Venetian Frioul; the other, under General Davidovitch, up the valley of the Adige, towards Neumarket.

Theſe corps were ſucceſsfully reinforced by conſiderable numbers of freſh troops; and General Alvinzy was appointed to command the whole of the army, until it ſhould effect its re-union with Marſhal Wurmſer.

After the arrival of the reinforcements at the places of their deſtination, General Alvinzy, who in perſon had undertaken the conduct of the corps in the Frioul, arranged a plan of operations, of which the following is a ſketch.

His troops were to advance through the Treviſane towards Baſſano, and, after forcing the paſſages of the Brenta, to proceed towards the Adige, whilſt General Davidovitch ſhould deſcend the valley by which that river runs down from the mountains of the Tyrol, forcing the poſitions of Trente, Roveredo, &c.

On the 3d of this month, upon the approach of part of General Alvinzy's advanced guard, the enemy abandoned Caſtel Franco; and on the 4th the Auſtrian corps advanced in two columns to the Brenta; the one to Baſſano (of which they took poſſeſſion), and the other of nearly equal force (under Lieut. General Proverto) to Fontaniva.

General Alvinzy halted on the 5th inſt. and ſpent that day in reconnoitring the poſition of the enemy. He found the French army encamped in three lines in front of Vicenza.

On the 6th, as General Alvinzy was on the point of puſhing forward his advanced guard, Buonaparte, who had marched in the night, commenced a moſt ſevere attack upon his whole line. The action began with General Proverra's corps about ſeven in the morning, and very ſhortly afterwards the enemy alſo advanced againſt Baſſano.

General Alvinzy reports, that the enemy's attacks, though made with the greateſt impetuoſity, were conſtantly and completely repelled; and that night put an end to the affair, without either party having gained or loſt any ground:

But an indiſputable proof of the Auſtrians having had the advantage in this action is, that when General Alvinzy next morning was preparing to renew it, he found that the enemy had completely retreated. He reports, that they directed their march towards Liſiera.

General Proverra's bridge over the Brenta having been deſtroyed in the courſe of the morning of the 6th, his column could not croſs the river till towards noon on the 7th, and General Alvinzy's whole corps arrived late in the evening of that day at the camp of Caldo Ferro.

General Davidovitch had, in the mean time, driven back the corps oppoſed to him, and made a thouſand priſoners, and taken poſſeſſion of Trente, as was mentioned in his former report.

On the ſame day that the above mentioned ſevere action was fought on the Brenta, General Davidovitch attacked the enemy in the ſtrong paſs of Caliano, a little to the northward of Rovoredo. The French had entrenched their poſition, and occupied, in conſiderable force, the caſtles of Baſſano and La Pietra, which, as I underſtand, command the paſs.

The ſtrength of the poſition was ſuch, that, notwithſtanding his repeated efforts, General Davidovitch could not force it on the 6th; but on the following day he renewed his attack.

The corps on the right of the Adige eſtabliſhed batteries on the heights of Nomi, which fired with conſiderable effect; the troops on the left of the river attacked the caſtles and intrenchments with perſevering bravery, and the enemy was at length completely defeated, with the loſs of five cannon, eight ammunition waggons, and a thouſand priſoners. General Davidovitch ſuppoſes the enemy's loſs, in killed and wounded, to have been very conſiderable, and ſtates his own to have amounted to four hundred men, killed, wounded, and miſſing. I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. CRAUFURD.

Downing-Street, Dec. 20.

Diſpatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received from R. Craufurd, Eſq; by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head-quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Offenburg, Nov. 25.

MY LORD, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that in the night from the 21ſt to the 22d, the trenches were opened before Kehl, on the right bank of the Kinzig. The firſt parallel of this attack, with its communications, proceeding from the right and left flank of the right wing of the line of contravallation, were ſo far completed during the night, that before day-break the men were tolerably covered. The enemy did not attempt to interrupt the work, nor had he yet fired a ſingle ſhot upon the trenches; but early yeſterday morning, the 22d, he made a ſudden attack upon the left wing of the line of contravallation, and, after an action, than which nothing could be poſſibly more ſevere, was driven back into his works with very great loſs.

The enemy having, in the courſe of the night, from the 21ſt to the 22d, brought over a large body of troops from Straſbourg, formed his columns of attack cloſe behind the chain of his advanced poſts, with ſo much ſilence, that they were not perceived. Juſt before the break of day, (which, however, was rendered extremely obſcure by a very thick miſt, that laſted the greater part of the forenoon) theſe columns began to advance. The inſtant the Auſtrian videttes and centries gave their fire, which was the only notice of the approaching attack, the enemy's infantry ruſhed on with the utmoſt impetuoſity, without firing a ſhot, and in an inſtant they were maſters of two redoubts of the left of the firſt line.

The village of Sundheim was attacked in the ſame manner, and with equal ſucceſs; after which, coming in the rear of the curtain that connects the village with the firſt redoubt to its left, the enemy immediately carried that work, one face of which was not quite finiſhed. Upon this, large bodies of their infantry ruſhed through the openings in the curtains on the whole front of this wing; and, whilſt part advanced againſt the ſecond line, the others endeavoured to make themſelves maſters of the remaining redoubts of the firſt; but theſe, though perfectly left to themſelves for a conſiderable time, entirely ſurrounded, cut off from every aſſiſtance, and attacked with fury by the enemy, who frequently got into the ditches, and attempted to climb the parapet, were defended in a manner that reflects the higheſt honour on the officers and troops that

that were in them. The loſs in all of theſe redoubts was conſiderable, and in one the artillery drivers were at laſt obliged to fire the guns, but all the attacks were repulſed.

The enemy's right column, after occupying the two works which they had carried, puſhed on between the dykes, to attack the left of the ſecond line; but Prince Frederick of Orange, whoſe gallant and judicious conduct cannot be ſufficiently praiſed, having rallied his brigade, placed a part of his infantry behind the dyke, which connects the third redoubt, from the left of the firſt line, with the work which is on the left of the ſecond; and, in this ſituation, he reſiſted the moſt ſevere attack that can be imagined upon his front, whilſt thoſe bodies of the enemy's infantry, which had pierced between the redoubts of the firſt line, were actually in his rear; he not only maintained his poſt, but completely checked the enemy's progreſs on this flank.

A great part of the troops on the left wing had been working in the trenches on the right of the Kinzig. General Latour, who commands the army of the ſiege, formed three of theſe battalions which happened to be juſt returning from work, and retook the village of Sundheim, which he maintained, though the enemy made great efforts to diſlodge him. Lieutenant-General Staader, who commands the left wing, drove back the enemy, who had advanced againſt the right of the ſecond line of it, and retook the redoubt upon the left of Sundheim: and the Prince of Orange, advancing between the two dykes, defeated the column with which he had been ſo ſeverely engaged, and recovered the redoubts it had carried. The enemy then retired into his intrenched camp.

The loſs of the Auſtrians amounted to 40 officers, and about 1300 men, killed, wounded, and miſſing, which, conſidering that not more than half the left wing was engaged, is certainly conſiderable; but that of the French muſt have been much greater. The ground round the works was, in ſome parts, covered with their dead bodies, and I am very much within bounds in ſtating their loſs at 3000 men. During the time the French were in poſſeſſion of the redoubts on the left, they found means to carry off five pieces of cannon. The others were all retaken.

It is impoſſible to attempt to do juſtice to the conduct of the Archduke; he animated the troops in retaking Sundheim, directed the attacks on the work that had been loſt to the left of it, and, under the heavieſt fire, gave his orders with the greateſt coolneſs and the moſt perfect military knowledge.

Lieut. Proby, of his Majeſty's 9th regiment of foot, (attached to Lieut. Colonel Craufurd's miſſion,) was wounded by a muſket-ſhot; but I feel great ſatisfaction in being able to add, that the wound is of a very ſlight nature, and will have no other conſequence whatever than that of a very ſhort confinement. I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. CRAUFURD.

Head Quarters Offenburg, Nov. 23.

My LORD, it is with much ſatisfaction that I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that, after an interval of ten days without any advices from Italy, his Royal Highneſs the Archduke has this day received a report from General Alvinzy, the tenor of which is ſuch as to confirm the hopes which his former diſpatches inſpired. This report, which is very ſhort, is dated Calabro, November 13, and is in ſubſtance as follows:

After the action of the 6th, near Baſſano, the enemy continued to retreat, abandoned even the ſtrong poſition of Montabello without reſiſtance, and croſſed the Adige at Verona.

On the 11th, General Alvinzy arrived near Villanova, and the ſame evening a conſiderable part of the enemy's army, commanded by Buonaparte in perſon, advanced from Verona, and took poſt in the neighbouring mountains.

Early on the 12th, Buonaparte commenced a general attack upon the whole line, which, though made with infinite violence, was reſiſted with the moſt perfect ſteadineſs and bravery.

Whilſt Buonaparte was thus employed, in repeated, though ineffectual efforts, to force the front of the poſition, General Alvinzy detached a column againſt each of his flanks. No ſooner had theſe arrived at their point of attack, than the enemy retreated with precipitation; and a moſt ſevere and important affair was thus completely decided in favour of the Auſtrians.

Two of the enemy's Generals were known to have been wounded, and a third was amongſt the number of priſon-

ers already brought in. I have the honour to be, &c. ROB. CRAUFURD.

Offenburgh, Nov. 27.

My Lord,

It is with much fatisfaction that I have the honour to inform your Lordfhip, that his Royal Highneſs the Archduke has this day received a report from General Davidovich, dated Provezano, Nov. 18. in which he gives an account of his having, on the preceding day, attacked and entirely defeated the enemy on the heights of Rivoli.

The attack commenced about ſeven in the morning of the 17th, and, after a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, the enemy was entirely driven from his poſition, and purſued as far as Cambara.

General Davidovich took 12 cannon, about 1100 priſoners, and many officers. Amongſt the latter are Generals Florella and Valette. He praiſes, in the warmeſt terms, the conduct of his Generals, and the diſcipline and remarkable bravery of his troops.

The enemy having, in the courſe of the night from the 17th to the 18th, received conſiderable reinforcements, took another poſition on the heights near Cambara; in which General Davidovich attacked him the next morning, and drove him back beyond Peſchiera.

When General Davidovich ſent off this report (the evening of the ſecond affair,) he was encamped with his right towards the Lake of Garda, near Colla, and his left to the Adige; Peſchiera being in front of his right wing, and Verona in front of his left. I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. CRAUFURD.

Parliament-Street, Nov. 29.

A diſpatch from the Governor and Council of Madras, dated Fort St George, June 22, 1796, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, and by them communicated to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

We have particular ſatisfaction in offering to you our ſincere congratulations on the complete ſucceſs which has attended the operations of Rear-Admiral Rainier in the eaſtern ſeas; and judging that an early communication of this event might be of material uſe to his Majeſty's Miniſters, we have determined to forward this letter by the route of Buſſorah.

It appears by the Rear-Admiral's diſpatches, dated the 27th of March and 11th of April laſt, and which reached us on the 18th inſt. by the Orpheus frigate, that the Britiſh troops were in poſſeſſion of the iſlands of Amboyna and Banda, with their ſeveral dependencies, comprizing, as it was thought, the whole of the Dutch Iſlands, excepting Fornaté, yeilding cloves, nutmegs and mace. This acquiſition has been attained without the ſmalleſt loſs on our ſide.

Amboyna and its dependencies were delivered up, on the 16th of February, and Banda and its dependencies on the 8th of March. Copies of the capitulations are incloſed.

The Admiral ſpeaks in the handſomeſt manner of the activity and alacrity with which every duty was performed by the forces under his command, both naval and military; and dwells particularly on the perfect harmony which all along ſubſiſted between the officers and men in both ſervices. It behoves us on this occaſion to convey to you the high ſenſe we entertain of the able and ſpirited conduct diſplayed by Rear-Admiral Rainier, whoſe hearty co-operation with us in every meaſure conducive to the public weal, demands our warmeſt acknowledgements; and whilſt we feel aſſured of your entire approbation of all the means employed by this Government, to give effect to the arrangements framed by his Majeſty's Miniſters for ſecuring the Dutch ſettlements in India, it is, nevertheleſs, incumbent upon us to declare, that the accompliſhment of this great object has been chiefly obtained by the zealous and cheerful ſupport which we have had the good fortune to experience from the officer entruſted with the execution of it.

We ſhall do ourſelves the honour of tranſmitting, by the firſt ſea conveyance, copies of all the papers received from the Admiral, which will enable you to form an accurate opinion of the value of thoſe Iſlands. At preſent we can only give you a ſummary of his proceedings.

The Admiral found in the treaſury at Amboyna 81,112 rix dollars, and in ſtore 515,940 pounds weight of cloves; in the treaſury at Banda 66,675 rix dollars, and in ſtore 84,777 pounds of nutmegs, 19,587 pounds of mace, beſides merchandize and other ſtores at each place, upon which no value had been then put.

We are preparing to ſend a reinforcement of troops for the better protection of thoſe valuable iſlands; and, as the Admiral has adviſed us that he is ſhort of proviſions, and in want of a ſupply of naval and military ſtores, it is our intention to forward an adequate ſtock of every neceſſary article.

We

We have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the Company's possessions on this coast are in a state of perfect tranquility; and that we have no reason to believe that any designs are in agitation by the native powers hostile to your interests. We have the honour to be, &c.

HOBART.
ALURED CLARKE.
EDW. SAUNDERS.
C. W. FALLOFIELD.

Parliament-Street, Dec. 10.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, from Major-General Gordon Forbes, commanding his Majesty's troops in the island of St Domingo, dated Port-au-Prince, Oct. 9.

I am happy to have the power of assuring you, that our situation in St Domingo is by far more favourable at this time than since his Majesty has been in possession of any part of it. The success of the very judicious arrangements made by Major General Bowyer, at Jeremie, and the divisions amongst the enemy in the south part of the island, where almost all the Republican whites have been massacred since their defeat, has assured the safety of the important quarter of the Grand Ance.

The same spirit of discord prevailing also in the north, and the success of our troops towards the Spanish frontiers, have encouraged the remains of Jean Francois' army to co-operate with us. They have, in consequence, fought several battles with the Republican party, and have sent us a number of prisoners.

St Marc's and Mole St Nicholas are also in a state of perfect security, and the parish of L'Arcahaye was never in a higher state of cultivation, nor the negroes more peaceable and orderly, than at this moment. Indeed such is the public confidence, that the planters are now actually importing from Jamaica a considerable number of new negroes.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Forbes, to Mr Secretary Dundas, dated Port-au-Prince, Oct. 9.

It is with the utmost satisfaction I have the honour to inform you, that the enemy, who had made use of the utmost exertion to collect all their force in the southern parts of the colony for the attack of Jeremie, in various points at the same time, have been defeated every where, with very considerable loss on their side, and on our part fortunately very trifling. Major-General Bowyer, whose account of the business I enclose, has conducted himself, in the difficult situation of a command of very extensive country and posts, in the most masterly and judicious manner; and I beg leave to express my marked admiration of this most meritorious officer, whose conduct on all occasions will, I am confident, highly recommend him to his Majesty's gracious favour. I beg leave also to recommend all those officers and men under his immediate command, particularly Lieutenant Gilman, of the 17th regiment of foot, of whom he speaks in terms of high approbation. I am happy to inform you, that the Major-General, who was wounded in the above gallant defence of the important quarter under his command, is perfectly recovered.

This important defeat of the enemy assures the tranquility of Jeremie, and particularly as it is certain Rigaud, the chief of the blacks to the southward, has decidedly declared against Santhonax and the Republic, and has caused almost all the white people in his power to be massacred.

Major-Gen. Bowyer, at the end of his account, adds, I have not hitherto been able to procure exact returns of the killed and wounded, but I conceive that the 17th regiment had about seven killed, and 14 or 15 wounded: None dangerously in my affair of the 19th ult. Lieut. Col. Hooke has not yet made his report; but I do not believe more than two was killed at Irois, and three or four wounded; so that the enemy's shot and shells had little effect.

I am sorry to say that my Brigade-Major, Manners, received a ball through his thigh; but as it missed the bone, no bad effects will arise, and he is doing well.

Captures by his Majesty's Ships.

Dec. 12. A French privateer, of 2 guns, by the Marechal de Coubourg cutter, Lieutenant Webb.

15. A French privateer, by the Lion cutter.

16. A French privateer, by the Eurydice frigate, Capt. Talbot.

20. A French privateer, by the Greyhound frigate, Capt. Young.

(*End of the Gazettes.*)

CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

There are no accounts arrived that give farther information of any consequence, than that contained in the Gazette Intelligence. The efforts of the Austrian army are still particularly directed against Kehl; its surrender may be daily looked for: The Austrians have succeeded in erecting batteries upon the heights above Huningen; but the French troops seem still to be in possession of the island and bridge.

The

The following is General Berthier's letter from Verona, of the 15th November, giving a boaſting account of his ſucceſs: "After the moſt difficult manœuvres, the moſt obſtinate battles, eight days without putting off our boots, we have beat General Alvinzy, and purſued his corps as far as Vicenza. Five thouſand priſoners, three thouſand killed and wounded, four ſtand of colours, twelve pieces of cannon, are the fruits of this victory. D'Alvinzy has rallied behind the Brenta. Davidovich, ignorant of what has happened to Alvinzy, is on the right bank of the Adige, after having forced the diviſion of Vaubois, and has advanced on the other ſide from Rivoli: we doubt not but he will retire: if he preſerves his poſition, he will ſoon be in our power with the 6000 men that he commands. Long live the army of Italy!—Preſently Mantua will be in our power. Never was a battle more bloody. We had two generals mortally wounded, and five who, it is hoped, may recover; two aid-de-camps of the general in chief, and an adjutant-general, killed. I have not time to ſay more; we have again to fight; no repoſe till the enemy is deſtroyed."

RUSSIA.

St Peterſburgh, Nov. 18. Laſt night her Imperial Majeſty, who had been ſeized with an apopleƈtic fit on the preceding day, expired at a quarter before ten o'clock. Her feet had ſwollen very much previous to the attack, for which ſhe had taken medicine. Immediately after, ſhe felt ſevere pains in her bowels, and had retired into an inner apartment. Being miſſed, her attendants ſearched after her, and on opening the door of the cloſet, they found her Majeſty lying ſenſeleſs on the ground, with her feet toward the door. Immediately after her Imperial Majeſty's deceaſe, the Emperor Paul was proclaimed before the palace, in the uſual form, and the whole court, which was there aſſembled in anxious expectation, from the morning of the Empreſs's accident to the moment of her death, immediately took the oath of allegiance to the new ſovereign, as did the four regiments of guards, and every thing paſſed with the greateſt order and tranquillity.—The late Empreſs was born on the 2d of May 1729, and commenced her reign on the 9th of July 1762. She was married to her late huſband (whoſe unhappy fate is ſo well known) while Duke of Holſtein Gottorp, in 1745. By him ſhe had the preſent Emperor, her ſucceſſor, formerly known as the Great Duke of Ruſſia. He was born in 1754, and has been twice married. By his preſent wife, the Princeſs of Wirtemberg, now Empreſs, he has two ſons, Alexander and Conſtantine, and a daughter, Alexandria Pawlowna.

LONDON.

Nov. 24. In the Court of King's-bench, Mr Law prayed the judgment of the court upon Thomas Hall, Eſq; a Magiſtrate, and Major of a Volunteer ſenſible corps at Berwick, and Alexander Macleane, Captain in the ſame corps, for an abuſe of their power as military officers, in keeping ſeveral ſoldiers in the ſame regiment out of the way, under pretence of military diſcipline, in order to prevent their voting at the election for mayor of the borough of Berwick.—On behalf of the defendants, a number of affidavits, made by very reſpectable perſons, were produced and read in mitigation of punithment. In theſe affidavits, the defendants were repreſented to be gentlemen of honour, and who had for ſome years paſt rendered ſome meritorious ſervices to their country.—It appeared that the expences of their trial had coſt the defendants 500l. After counſel were heard on both ſides, the Court ſentenced the two defendants to be impriſoned one month in the King's-bench priſon, and as an additional puniſhment, Major Hall was fined 50l.

In our laſt, p. 788, we ſtated the terms propoſed by the miniſter for the new loan. The ſucceſs has exceeded all expectation. On the 5th the following mode was recommended and adopted by the Bank of England. One million was ſubſcribed by the bank in their corporate capacity, and four hundred thouſand pounds by the Directors individually; and before the cloſe of the books the firſt day, five millions were ſubſcribed by different merchants and others. At ten o'clock this morning (5th) the parlour doors at the bank were opened, before which time the lobby was crowded. Num-

bers

bers could not get near the books at all; while others, to teſtify their zeal, called to the perſons at the books then ſigning, to put down their names for them, as they were fearful of being ſhut out. At about twenty minutes paſt eleven the ſubſcription was declared to be completely full, and hundreds in the room were reluctantly obliged to go away. By the poſt innumerable orders came from the country for ſubſcriptions to be put down, ſcarcely one of which could be executed. And long after the ſubſcription was cloſed, perſons continued coming, and were obliged to depart diſappointed. It is a curious fact, and well worth ſtating, that the ſubſcription completely filled in fifteen hours and twenty minutes:

Two hours on	Thurſday,
Six ditto on	Friday,
Six ditto on	Saturday,
One ditto, 20 min.	Monday,

Fifteen hours, 20 min.

The Duke of Bridgewater actually tendered a draft at ſight on his banker, for the 100,000l. which he ſubſcribed to the New Loan! which of courſe could not be accepted, as the act is not yet paſſed.

December 16.

Copy of the letter tranſmitted to all the Admirals and Captains, whoſe names were mentioned in the Gazette by Earl Howe, as having ſignalized themſelves in the action of the 1ſt of June 1794, accompanying a medal which has been preſented to them.

My Lord, or Sir,

THE King having been pleaſed to order a certain number of gold medals to be ſtruck, in commemoration of the victory obtained by his Majeſty's fleet under the command of Earl Howe, over that of the enemy, in the actions of the 29th of May, and 1ſt of June 1794, I am commanded by his Majeſty to preſent to your Lordſhip one of the medals above mentioned, and to ſignify his Majeſty's pleaſure, that you ſhould wear it when in your uniform, in the manner deſcribed by the directions which (together with the medal and ribbands belonging to it) I have the honour to tranſmit to you.

I am alſo commanded by his Majeſty to acquaint your Lordſhip, that, had it been poſſible for all the officers on whom his Majeſty is pleaſed to confer this mark of his approbation, to attend perſonally in London, his Majeſty would have preſented the medal to each of them in perſon; but that being, from various cauſes, at this time impoſſible, his Majeſty, in order to obviate all further delay, has therefore been pleaſed to direct them to be forwarded in this manner.

Allow me to expreſs the great ſatisfaction I feel in being made the channel of communicating to your Lordſhip ſo diſtinguiſhed a mark of his Majeſty's approbation. I have the honour to be, &c.

Admiralty, Nov. 30. SPENCER.

The admirals to wear the medal ſuſpended by a ribband round their necks. The captains to wear the medal ſuſpended to a ribband, but faſtened through the third and fourth button hole, on the left ſide. The colour of the ribband blue and white.

21. This morning, when the turnkeys of Newgate were preparing to remove the convicts ſentenced to Botany Bay, among whom was the noted Major Semple, who, it ſeems, had flattered himſelf with the hopes of a pardon, he requeſted permiſſion to return to his cell, which was granted. Under pretence of ſearching for ſome neceſſaries, in the preſence of Mr Kirby, jun. he ſuddenly drew a knife, and ſtabbed himſelf in the body. He now lies extremely ill, refuſes every kind of ſuſtenance, and declares he is determined to put an end to his exiſtence.

22. Lieutenant Columbine, of the Reſolution cutter, arrived at the Admiralty, with diſpatches from Admiral Sir John Jervis, commander in chief of his Majeſty's fleet in the Mediterranean. They contain an official account of the evacuation of Corſica by our troops.

DUBLIN.

The following official letter appeared in a Dublin paper of the 30th.

TO THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

"*Dublin Caſtle, Dec.* 29. 1796.

"MY LORD,

"The laſt accounts from Gen. Dalrymple are by his Aid-de-Camp, Capt. Gordon, who left Bantry at ten A. M. on Tueſday, and arrived here this morning. Seventeen ſail of French ſhips of the line were at that time at anchor at the lower part of Bear Iſland, but at ſuch a diſtance, as their force could not be aſcertained. The Lieutenant of a French

frigate

frigate was driven on ſhore in his boat, in going from his veſſel, (which was diſmaſted) to the Admiral. He confirms the account of the fleet being French, and with views hoſtile to this country; but does not appear to know, whether the whole fleet (which conſiſted of about ſeventeen ſail of the line, fifteen frigates, and, including tranſports and luggers, amounting to fifty ſail) were all to reaſſemble at Bantry Bay. General Hoche was on board, commanding a conſiderable force. I have the honour to be, my Lord, PELHAM."

EDINBURGH.

On the 30th November, St Andrew's day, the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected officers of the Grand Lodge for the enſuing year:—Lord Doune, Grand Maſter. Earl of Crawfurd, Deputy-Grand Maſter. Tho. Hay, Eſq; Subſtitute Grand Maſter. John Clerk, Eſq; and Robert Moir, Eſq; Grand Wardens. John Hay, Eſq; Grand Treaſurer. Rev. Dr Touch, Grand Chaplain. Robt. Meikle, Grand Secretary. Thomas Sommers, Grand Clerk.

On Wedneſday the 30th ult. the Preſbytery of Edinburgh met here, and took under conſideration the overture of laſt General Aſſembly, appointed to be tranſmitted to the Preſbyteries of the Church, reſpecting Chapels of Eaſe. After a very able and ſpirited debate, the queſtion was put to a vote, *Approve of the overture*, or *Not?* It was carried, by a narrow majority, of 21 to 17, *Approve*. Againſt which Profeſſor Hunter, and ſeveral other gentlemen, entered a proteſt.

On the 30th ult. the Cotton mill of Denſtoun, near Down, took fire, and though every means were uſed, the one half of the work, containing the water machinery, was burnt to the ground. Luckily no lives were loſt.

Dec. 1. Captain Brenton of the Rendezvous at Leith, has made public notification, "That the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, having received intelligence of an intention on the part of the enemy, to attempt a deſcent upon this kingdom, have judged it expedient to order gun-boats, flat-bottomed boats, and fire-veſſels, to be got ready with all poſſible diſpatch, to be employed as occaſion may require, for the purpoſe of fruſtrating ſuch a deſign; and for the more ſpeedy manning of ſaid veſſels, have authoriſed Captain Brenton to enrol all men proper for the ſervice (not ſeamen), to be exerciſed in the uſe of cannon, at ſuch times as may leaſt interfere with their uſual occupations."—Capt. Brenton, therefore, hereby deſires ſuch perſons, not ſeamen, as are willing voluntarily to enrol themſelves, to enter their names at the Rendezvous at Leith.

About 60 brave ſeamen, reſidents of Muſſelburgh and Fiſher-row, have offered their ſervices, in terms ſimilar to thoſe of Newhaven, mentioned in our laſt, page 798. The gentlemen of the county have alſo voted them a medal, with a ſuitable inſcription.

The ſeamen of Kinghorn to the number 43, have made an offer of their ſervices ſimilar to that made by the ſeamen of Newhaven and Fiſherrow, alſo the fiſhermen of Uſan and Ferryden to the number of 56.

On Friday, Dec. 2d, while the Newcaſtle waggon, on its way to Edinburgh, by Lauder, was going down a ſmall declivity, the wheels ſuddenly ſhifted, and entangled the galloway on which the driver rode. The horſe fell, and the driver unfortunately tumbled in before one of the wheels, which went over his body and inſtantly cruſhed him to death.

On the 22d a fire was diſcovered in the manſion houſe of Baron's court, near Londonderry, the ſeat of the Marquis of Abercorn, which completely deſtroyed the centre part thereof.

It is a prevailing opinion, that froſty weather is more healthy at this ſeaſon of the year than mild open weather; the contrary, however, ſeems to be clearly proven by Dr Heberden the younger, in a paper preſented to the Royal Society, The exceſs of the mortality in January 1795, above that of January 1796, was not leſs than 1352 perſons. "A number," ſays the Doctor, "ſufficient ſurely to awaken the attention of the moſt prejudiced admirers of a froſty winter." The January of 1795 was a very ſevere month, and that of the preſent year ſo remarkably mild, that moſt people complained of the unſeaſonableneſs of the weather, and apprehended dreadful effects relative to health; apprehenſions which this intereſting fact ſeems

ſeems to reſolve into mere vulgar prejudice. What renders this fact more ſtriking, is the following remark, to uſe the Doctor's own words: "Though I have only ſtated the evidence of two years, the ſame concluſion may univerſally be drawn, as I have learned from an examination of the weekly bills of mortality for many years. Theſe two ſeaſons were choſen, as being each of them very remarkable, and in immediate ſucceſſion one to the other, and in every body's recollection.

The grand French Armada deſtined againſt Ireland, ſailed from Breſt on the 16th or 17th. It appears to have conſiſted of 18 ſhips of the line beſides frigates, corvettes, &c. and to have had about 25,000 troops on board. On the 22d, they appeared off the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland; being diſperſed in a hard gale, eight line-of-battle ſhips with ſeveral frigates, &c. took ſhelter on the 24th in Bantry Bay, and left it on the 27th without attempting to land.

APPEALS.

John Pringle *v.* Miſſes Janet and Jane Dove *reverſed*, after a hearing of three days.

24. This day the Houſe of Lords heard counſel in the Scots Appeal, Mackenzie *v.* Scott. *Affirmed* the judgment of the Court of Seſſion, with 100l. coſts.

On Tueſday December 6th, the Houſe of Lords heard counſel in the Scotch appeal, in which the borough of Dumbarton were appellants, and the Marquis of Lorne and others reſpondents; decree of the Court of Seſſion *reverſed* with 100l. coſts.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

12. This day James M'Kean, ſhoemaker in Glaſgow, indicted at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate, for the murder of James Buchanan, carrier between Lanark and Glaſgow, was brought to the bar. M'Kean refuſed the aid of counſel or agent.

After the uſual forms had been gone through, the priſoner was aſked, by Lord Juſtice Clerk, Whether he was guilty of the crimes charged? He acknowledged he was, and preſented the following note, which was read:

"I have ſinned greatly againſt God, the law of my country, the excellent rules and bonds of human friendſhip, and the family whoſe head is now no more in the world. I confeſs there is juſt cauſe for you to look upon me as an object of contempt; but I pray and hope, that you will look alſo on me as an object of pity, and deal with me as your wiſdom and clemency ſhall think moſt proper; for I judge myſelf bound by the law of God and my country, to ſubmit myſelf to your determination, whatever the ſentence may be.

JAMES M'KEAN."

Having again ſigned his acknowledgement of guilt in the record, the Court found the libel relevant to infer the pains of law; but allowed the pannel a proof of facts and circumſtances, which may tend to alleviate his guilt.

The Lord Advocate then ſtated, that though he might avail himſelf of the judicial declaration of the pannel, twice ſubſcribed by himſelf, and acknowledged in open Court, agreeable to uniform practice, as moſt complete evidence, yet as this caſe was of a ſingular nature, he would, for the ſatisfaction of the Jury, examine a few witneſſes, and leave their evidence with them without ſaying a word.

Several witneſſes were then examined to prove his guilt.

The evidence being finiſhed, the Jury were incloſed. Next day they returned a verdict, all in one voice, finding the pannel *Guilty*. After a ſuitable exhortation from Lord Juſtice Clerk, ſentence was pronounced, ordaining M'Kean to be carried back to the tolbooth of Edinburgh, there to remain till the 26th inſt.; and then to be tranſmitted from Sheriff to Sheriff till he arrived in Glaſgow, to be fed on bread and water till the 25th of January next, and on that day to be executed at the common place of execution, and his body delivered to the Profeſſor of Anatomy in the Univerſity.

THE weather this month has gone much to extremes; the froſt ſet in much ſooner than uſual, and continued with increaſing ſeverity till Saturday the 24th, when the thermometer ſtood at 17°; a violent ſtorm ſucceeded on the 26th and 27th, and a change to more moderate weather was the conſequence; on the 31ſt, the thermometer roſe to 48°. Proviſions have continued at high prices; beef and mutton 5d. and 6d. per lb.; veal 7d. The

herring fishing having occupied all the hands, white fish have been very scarce; salmon 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb.; herrings 1d. per dozen.

The English report for December states, that the late intense frost, which came on before the ground was sufficiently covered with snow, excited no small degree of alarm for the turnips and later sown wheats. The former, in districts where they are drilled, and the large turnip cultivated, particularly those early sown, have doubtless suffered considerably. The wheats, however, since the thaw, have again began to revive, and apparently have received but little injury. On the whole, the young wheats that are above ground, look tolerably; and as the late high prices have occasioned larger quantities to be sown, the value next year may be expected to be still further diminished. The soil having, during the month, been locked up from the plough, the chief employment of the husbandman has been threshing. The average price of wheat, by the last return from England and Wales, was 58s. 3d. per quarter. It is here worthy of observation, that threshing machines are daily coming into more general use, particularly in the north of England. The demand for sheep, and the prices of mutton, keep pace with those of cattle and beef. Horses are the only article of live stock at all reasonable in price.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, in May last, Capt. Alexander Binny, to Miss Jackson, daughter of William Jackson, Esq of that place.

At Hurst, Berkshire, the Hon. Copely Ashley, brother to the Earl of Shaftsbury, to Lady Anne Spencer, daughter to the Duke of Malborough.

Nov. 26. At London, Mr George Robertson, of Granton, near Edinburgh, to Miss Eleanor Noble, sister of George Noble, Esq; of the Royal Navy.

27. John M'Bean Esq; late of Jamaica, to Miss Henrietta Fraser, eldest daughter of Wm Fraser of Park.

28. Spencer Boyd, Esq; of Pinkhill, to Miss Sarah Wilkinson, daughter of Joseph Wilkinson, Esq; deceased.

Dec. 1. James Smith, Esq; of Brechin, to Miss Margaret Irvine, daughter of the deceased John Irvine, Esq.

10. At Dumbarny Manse, the Rev. Andrew Bell, minister of the Gospel at Crail, to Miss Catherine Beatson, daughter of the late Rev. David Beatson, minister of Dumbarny.

19 At Glasgow, the Rev. John Macleod, one of the ministers of the Chapel of Ease, to Miss Marion Brown, daughter of Mr Simon Brown, late merchant in that city.

— At Gadgirth, Francis Redfearn, Esq; to Miss Steele, daughter of the Rev. John Steele, of Gadgirth

20. Thomas Renny, Esq; W. S. to Miss Harriet Moyse, daughter of Shadrach Moyse, Esq; Secretary to the Board of Customs.

— Mr James Haliburton, merchant, and one of the present magistrates of Dundee, to Mrs Young, relict of Mr James Young, farmer at Neuvoy.

22. At Dundee, Major William Rattray, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Janet Rankine, daughter of John Rankine, Esq; of Dudhope.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 28. Mrs Gordon of Pitlurg, a daughter.

29. Lady Ann Hope, a son.

Dec. 2. Mrs Roy of Nenthorn, a son.

8. Mrs Campbell of Southal, a daughter.

9. The lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Munro, a son.

— Mrs Haig of Bemerside, a daughter.

12. Mrs Cockburn Ross of Sandwick, a son.

— Mrs Fullarton of Bartonholm, a son and heir.

13. Mrs Nicholson of Carnock, a son.

16. Mrs Ramsay younger of Barnton, a daughter.

— Mrs Chrystie of Baberton, a daughter.

21. Mrs Hay of Lawfield, a daughter.

DEATHS.

Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia. She was born in 1729, and ascended the throne in 1762.

In the West Indies, Lieutenant Drummond of the navy.

At St Domingo, Capt. James Maitland Shairp, of the Marines.

In the West Indies, Lieut. Hone Napier, of his Majesty's ship Invincible, son of the Hon. Major Gen. Napier.

In the back country of Pennsylvania, John Miller, jun. Esq; Advocate, formerly of Edinburgh.

At

At St Lucia, Mr Archibald Reid, ſurgeon of the 31ſt regt. of foot.

At Martinique, Dr Story, Phyſician on the Staff.

At Jamaica, Mr Robert Handyſide, 5th ſon of the late Mr Handyſide, farmer at Whitehill.

At Jamaica, Mr David Rochead, ſurgeon.

At Cape Nichola Mole, Mr Wm M'Millian, ſon of James M'Millian, Eſq; of Barwhinnock.

At ſame place, Primroſe Ogilvie, Eſq; commander of his Majeſty's ſloop Cormorant.

At Jamaica, Lieut. Thomas Edgar, of Major General Keppel's regiment.

At ſea, Lieut.-Col. Roſs, of the 21ſt regt. of foot.

Thomas Fuller, banker, London.

Lord John Cavendiſh, M. P. for Derbyſhire.

Lord William Murray, brother to the Duke of Athole.

At London, James Innes, Eſq; a Weſt India merchant.

Of the ſcarlet fever, at Durham, two ſons and a daughter of Major Calling, of the York Militia, they all were interred in one grave on Chriſtmas day.

~~Mr Hepburn, chief clerk to the Board of Controul.~~

Nov. 20. Miſs Elizabeth Gordon, of Buthlaw.

21. Richard Marſhall, Eſq; Barrack-Maſter for Glaſgow and Dumbarton, and Major of the Royal Glaſgow Volunteers.

— Hon. Mrs Murray, mother of Lord Elibank.

25. At Edinburgh, Mr David Pirnie, architect.

28. At Greenock, the Rev. John Buiſt, miniſter of the goſpel there.

29. At Annan, Lieut. Chamber, of the Norfolk light dragoons.

— At Balgarvie, James Robertſon, Eſq; of Balgarvie.

30. At Kirkintilloch, Alexander Dalrymple, Eſq; of Woodhead, in the 80th year of his age.

— At the manſe of Torphichen, the Rev. Mr Paton, in the 82d year of his age.

Dec. 1. At Edinburgh, James Ramſay, Eſq; General Accountant of the Exciſe for Scotland.

2. At Fort Auguſtus, Alexander Trapaud, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of that garriſon, in the 84th year of his age.

3. At Kilbride Manſe, in Arran, the Rev. Gerſhom Stewart, miniſter of that pariſh, in the 78th year of his age.

4. At Dundee, Mrs Ann Balfour, ſpouſe to Mr Andrew Balfour, merchant there.

— At Dollar Mains, John Hope Williamſon, Eſq; late Captain in the 25th regt. of foot.

— At Banff, Mrs Helen Shand, aged 85, widow of James Bartlet, ſome time Provoſt of Banff.

6. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Seton, aged 76, relict of David Boſwell, Eſq.

8. At Banff, Miſs Wilhelmina Burnet, daughter of the late Wm Burnet, Eſq; of Linton.

9. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Miſs Cranſtoun, ſiſter of the late Lord Cranſtoun.

10. At Dumfermline, Mrs Davidſon, ſpouſe to Dr Davidſon of that place.

— At Skirling, the Rev. William Howe, miniſter of the goſpel there.

11. At Setonhill, Mr James Craig.

12. Rt Rev. Dr Buller, Biſhop of Exeter.

13. At Edinburgh, William Somerville, Eſq; of Kennox.

— At Williamfield, William Graham, Eſq; late of Jamaica.

14. At St Andrews, Miſs Mary Wilkie, ſiſter of the late Dr William Wilkie.

— At the Manſe of Kirkmaboe, the Rev. Archibald Lawſon, miniſter of that pariſh.

16. At the Manſe of Tealing, the Rev. John Gellatly, miniſter of that pariſh.

— At his houſe of Thurſton Mains, Mr Robert Aitchiſon.

17. At London, William Picket, Eſq; Alderman of Cornhill Ward.

— At Campbletown, Mr Daniel Flemming, merchant there, aged 76.

18. At Dunbar, Mr Robert Fall, late merchant there.

19 At Knock, Mr Stronach, ſenior, in the 83d year of his age.

20. At Edinburgh, Miſs Katharine Forbes Craufurd, youngeſt daughter of the late Ronald Craufurd of Reſtalrig, and ſiſter to the Counteſs of Dumfries.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Drummond, widow of the late James Drummond, Eſq; of Croftnappock.

22. Rev. William Steven, miniſter of the reformed preſbytery at Crookedholme, pariſh of Kilmarnock.

23. At Leith, Mr John Sime, ſhipbuilder.

24. At Edinburgh, John Maclaurin, Eſq; of Dreghorn, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice.

— At Dundee, Mr Wm Brown, preacher, and one of the maſters of the grammar ſchool there.

24. Mrs Elizabeth Findlay, widow of the late Mr Thomas Armſtrong, merchant.

25. At Edinburgh, William Hay, Eſq; W. S. and a director of the Bank of Scotland.

— Mrs Margaret Scott, of Brotherton.

26.

26. At Aberfoyle, Finlay Stairs, fexton of that parifh, aged 102.

28. Mr John Black, town-clerk of Dumfermline.

PREFERMENTS.

The Duke of Roxburgh, to be groom of the Stole to his Majefty, and a member of the Privy Council.

Charles Green, Efq; to be Governor of the iſland of Grenada.

Major General Simcoe, to be Governor of fuch parts of the iſland of St Domingo as may be in his Majefty's poſſeſſion.

Wm Elliot, Efq; to be Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Elector Palatine, and the Diet of Ratiſbone.

Lieutenant General Robert Prefcott, to be Governor of the North American Provinces.

Lieutenant Colonel George Brodie, to be Lieutenant Governor of Fort Auguſtus.

Lord Auckland, to be Chancellor of the Marifchal College, Aberdeen.

James Home, Efq; Clerk to the Signet, to be Lyon Depute.

PROMOTIONS.

His Majefty has been lately pleafed to promote the following

Colonels

George Bernard of the 84th foot
George Nugent of the 85th foot
John Bowater of the marines
Thomas Averne of the marines
Thomas Duval, half-pay of the marines
James Barker, half-pay of the 56th foot
John Campbell of the marines
Charles Tarrant of the engineers in Ireland
William Lewis of the marines
John Barclay of the marines
William Macarmick, half-pay
William Maddox Richardſon of the 64th foot
John Freke, half-pay of the 39th foot
Richard England of the 24th foot
John H. Hutchinſon of the 94th foot
John Hamilton of the late 81ſt foot
Alexander Hay of the 109th foot
Thomas Goldie of the late 82d foot
Robert Douglas of the 47th foot
Simon Fraſer of the 133d foot
Thomas Davies of the artillery
Robert Manners of the 3d foot guards
William Loſtus of the 24th dragoons
Frederick George Mulcaſter of the engineers
Alexander Mercer of the engineers
George Hewitt of the 92d foot
James Hartley of the 75th foot

To be Major Generals in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonels

Hon. Robert Taylor of the 5th dragoon guards
Gerritt Fiſher of the 9th foot
George Milner of the 3d foot guards
John Henry Fraſer of the 2d foot guards
W. D. Maclean Clephane of the 3d foot guards
Charles Barnett of the 3d foot guards
George Marquis of Huntly of the 100th foot
Auguſtus Maitland of the 1ſt foot guards
John Callow of the 3d dragoons
George Benſon of the 60th foot
Hon. Edward Finch of the 2d foot guards
Hon. George Walpole of the 13th dragoons
Iſaac Gaſcoyne of the 2d foot guards
Hon. George Fred. Fitzroy of 2d foot guards
Stephen Poyntz of the 1ſt life guards
Francis Humb. M'Kenzie, half-pay of the 73th foot
B. Trecothick Henniker of the 9th dragoons
David Douglas Wemyſs of the 18th foot
Hon. John Leſlie of the 1ſt foot guards
Henry Wynyard of the 1ſt foot guards
William Thornton of the 1ſt foot guards
John Stuart of the 3d foot guards
Duncan Campbell of the 98th foot
Thomas Groſvenor of the 3d foot guards
Charles Howard Bulkeley of the 2d foot guards
John Calcraft of 2d foot guards
Hon. John Hope of the 25th foot.
Hon. Vere Poulett, half-pay of the independents
Charles Barton of the 2d life guards
George Cunninghame of the Scotch Brigade
Frederick Halkett of the Scotch Brigade
Ilay Ferrier of the Scotch Brigade
Alexander M'Kenzie of the 78th foot
William Congreve of the Artillery
Hon. James Forbes of the 2d foot guards
Lord Henry Paget of the 16th dragoons
John Doyle of the 87th foot
John Stewart of the artillery
Robert Brownrigg of the 2d foot guards
Gerald Fitzgerald of the 1ſt foot guards
W. C. Archer of the 1ſt foot guards
Henry Hervey Aſton of the 12th foot
William Earl of Banbury of the 3d foot guards
Hon. Arthur Weſley of the 33d foot
Hon. Edmund Phipps of the 1ſt foot guards

To be Colonels in the Army.

(Sequeſtrations will be given in the Appendix.)

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Dec. 30.

Wheat, 27s. Barley, 24s. 6d. Oats, 14s. Peaſe, 14s. Beans 13s.

Edinburgh, Dec. 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. Bear-meal, 1s. Peaſe-meal, 9d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Dec. 9,	Dec. 26.
Bank Stock ——	144½ 144
3 per cent. red. 56⅝ ½ ⅝	56⅝ ¾
3 per cent. conſ. 57¼ ⅛ ⅜	57⅞ ¼
4 per cent. 73⅜ ½	73⅜ 74
India Stock ——	——
India Bonds ——	——
Lot. Tickets 12l. 8s.	12l. 4s.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

APPENDIX 1796.

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OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS of the Negotiation for Peace between Great Britain and France; as preſented to the two Houſes of Parliament. See p. 833.

THE former part of the correſpondence it is not neceſſary to reprint, as it is ſo nearly the ſame as the notes which the Directory have publiſhed, and of which our readers are in poſſeſſion. We begin where theſe publications end. The laſt was dated the 27th November. Nothing further paſſed till the 17th inſt.

NOTE.

The underſigned is charged to tranſmit to the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs the incloſed memorial, containing the propoſals of his Court, with reſpect to the application of the general principle already eſtabliſhed, as the baſis of the negotiation for peace.

He will, with the utmoſt readineſs, enter with that Miniſter into every explanation which the ſtate and progreſs of the negotiation will allow, and he will not fail to enter into the diſcuſſion of theſe

theſe propoſitions, or if any counter-project which may be tranſmitted to him on the part of the Executive Directory, with that frankneſs, and that ſpirit of conciliation, which correſpond with the juſt and pacific intentions of his Court.

Paris, Dec. 19. MALMESBURY.

Confidential Memorial, on the principal objects of reſtitution, compenſation, and reciprocal arrangement.

The principle already eſtabliſhed, as the baſis of the negotiation, by the conſent of the two Governments, is founded on reſtitutions to be made by his Britanic Majeſty to France, in compenſation of the arrangements to which that Power may conſent, in order to ſatisfy the juſt pretenſion of the allies of the King, and to preſerve the political balance of Europe.

In order to accompliſh theſe objects, in the manner the moſt complete, and to offer a freſh proof of the ſincerity of his wiſhes for the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquillity, his Majeſty would propoſe, that there ſhould be given to this principle, on each ſide, all the latitude of which it may be ſuſceptible.

I. His Majeſty demands therefore,

1. The reſtitution to his Majeſty the Emperor and King of all his dominions, on the footing of the *ſtatus ante bellum*.

2. The re-eſtabliſhment of peace between the Germanic Empire and France, by a ſuitable arrangement, conformable to the reſpective intereſts, and to the general ſafety of Europe. This arrangement to be negotiated with his Imperial Majeſty, as conſtitutional head of the Empire, either by the intervention of the King, or immediately, as his Imperial Majeſty ſhall prefer.

3. The evacuation of Italy by the French troops, with an engagement not to interfere in the internal affairs of that country; which ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed, as far as poſſible, upon the footing of the *ſtatus ante bellum*.

In the courſe of the negotiation, a more detailed diſcuſſion may be entered into of the further meaſures which it may be proper to adopt, reſpecting the objects of theſe three articles, in order to the providing more effectually for the future ſecurity of the reſpective limits and poſſeſſions, and for the maintenance of general tranquillity.

II. With regard to the other allies of his Britannic Majeſty, his Majeſty demands, that there be reſerved to her Majeſty the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, a full and unlimited power of taking part in this negotiation, whenever ſhe may think fit, or of acceding to the definitive treaty, and thereby returning to a ſtate of peace with France.

III. His Majeſty alſo demands, that her moſt Faithful Majeſty may be comprehended in this negotiation, and may return to a ſtate of peace with France, without any ceſſion or burdenſome condition on either ſide.

IV. On theſe conditions his Majeſty offers to France the entire and unreſerved reſtitution of all the conqueſts which he has made on that power in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, propoſing at the ſame time that a mutual underſtanding ſhould be eſtabliſhed as to the means of ſecuring, for the future, the tranquillity of the two nations, and of conſolidating, as much as poſſible, the dangers of their reſpective poſſeſſions. His Majeſty offers, in like manner, the reſtitution of the iſlands of St Pierre and Mequilon, and of the fiſhery of Newfoundland, on the footing of the *ſtatus ante bellum*.

But if, in addition to this, his Majeſty were to have the right given to him by the expreſs ſtipulations of the treaty of Utrecht, of oppoſing the ceſſion of the Spaniſh part of St Domingo to France, his Majeſty would then demand, in return for this conceſſion, a compenſation, which might ſecure, at leaſt in ſome degree, the maintenance of the balance of the reſpective poſſeſſions in that part of the world.

V. In all the caſes of ceſſions or reſtitutions, which may come in queſtion in the courſe of this negotiation, there ſhould be granted on each ſide, to all individuals, the moſt unlimited right to withdraw, with their families and their property, and to ſell their land and immoveable poſſeſſions; and adequate arrangements ſhould alſo be made, in the courſe of this negotiation, for the removal of all ſequeſtrations, and for the ſatisfaction of their juſt claims, which individuals on either ſide may have to make upon the reſpective governments.

MALMESBURY.

Confidential Memorial on the Peace with Spain and Holland.

The allies of France not having hitherto expreſſed any deſire or diſpoſition to treat with the King, his Majeſty might have

have forbore to enter into any detail on their account; but in order to avoid any details prejudicial to the great object which the King has in view, and to accelerate the work of a general peace, his Majesty will not refuse to explain himself in the first instance on the points which concern those powers. If, then, the Catholic King should desire to be comprehended in this negotiation, or to be allowed to accede to the definitive treaty, this would meet with no obstacle on the part of his Majesty. Nothing having been conquered by either of the two Sovereigns from the other, no other point could, at the present moment, come into the question but that of the re-establishment of peace, simply, and without any restitution or compensation whatever, except such as might possibly result from the application of the principle declared at the end of the fourth article of the memorial, already delivered to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

But if, during the negotiation, any alteration shall take place in the state of things in this respect, it will then be proper to agree upon the restitutions and compensations to be made on each side.

With regard to the Republic of the United Provinces, his Britannic Majesty, and his allies, find themselves too nearly interested in the political situation of those provinces to be able to consent in their favour to the re-establishment of the *status ante bellum*, as with respect to territorial possessions; unless France could, on her part, reinstate them in all respects in the same political situation in which they stood before the war.

If at least it were possible to re-establish in those provinces, agreeably to what is believed to be the wish of a great majority of the inhabitants, their ancient constitution and form of government, his Majesty might then be disposed to relax, in their favour, from a very considerable part of the conditions on which the present state of things obliges him to insist.

But if, on the contrary, it is with the Republic of Holland, in its present state, that their Britannic and Imperial Majesties will have to treat, they will feel themselves obliged to seek, in territorial acquisitions, those compensations, and that security, which such a state of things will have rendered indispensible to them.

Restitutions of any kind, in favour of Holland, could in that case be admitted in so far only as they shall be compensated by arrangements calculated to contribute to the security of the Austrian Netherlands. The means of accomplishing this object will be found in the cessions which France has exacted in her treaty of peace with Holland, and the possession of which, by that power, would in any case be absolutely incompatible with the security of the Austrian Netherlands in the hands of his Imperial Majesty.

It is on these principles that his Britannic Majesty would be ready to treat for the re-establishment of peace with the Republic of Holland in its present state. The details of such a discussion must necessarily lead to the consideration of what would be due to the interest and the rights of the House of Orange.

My Lord, *Paris, Dec.* 20.

Mr Ellis returned here from London on Thursday last, the 15th instant, at five P. M. and delivered to me the dispatches with which he was charged by your Lordship.

Although nothing can be clearer, more ably drawn up, or more satisfactory than the instructions they contain, yet as it was of the last importance that I should be completely master of the subject before I saw the French Minister, I delayed asking for a conference till late on Friday evening, with a view that it should not take place till Saturday morning.

He appointed the hour of seven A. M. on that day, and it was near one before we parted. Although what is said by M. Delacroix before he has communicated with the Directory cannot be considered as officially binding, and probably may, in the event, be very different from what I may hear when he speaks to me in their name, yet as it is impossible they should not nearly conjecture the nature of the overtures I should make, and of course be prepared in some degree for them, it is material that your Lordship should be accurately acquainted with the first impressions they appear to make on M. Delacroix.

I prefaced what I had to communicate with saying, that I now came authorised to enter into deliberation upon one of the most important subjects that perhaps ever was brought into discussion; that its magnitude forbade all *finesse*, excluded all prevarication, suspended all prejudices; and that as I had it in command to speak and act with freedom and truth; I expected that he, on his part, would consider these as the only means which

could or ought to be employed, if he wiſhed to ſee a negotiation, in which the happineſs of millions were involved, terminate ſucceſsfully: That, for greater preciſion, and with a view to be clearly underſtood in what he was about to propoſe, I would give him a confidential memorial, accompanied by an official note, both which, when he had peruſed them, would ſpeak for themſelves. The memorial contained the conditions, on the accompliſhment of which his Majeſty conſidered the reſtoration of peace to depend. The note was expreſſive of his Majeſty's readineſs to enter into any explanation required by the Directory on the ſubject, or to receive any *contre-projet*, reſting on the ſame baſis, which the Directory might be diſpoſed to give it: That, moreover, I did not heſitate declaring to him, in conformity to the negotiation, that I was prepared to anſwer any queſtions, explain and elucidate any points, on which it was poſſible to foreſee that doubts or miſconceptions could ariſe on the conſideration of theſe papers. And having ſaid thus much, I had only to remark, that I believed, in no ſimilar negotiation which had ever taken place, any Miniſter was authorized, in the firſt inſtance, to go ſo fully into the diſcuſſion as I now was: That I was ſure neither the truth of this remark, nor the manifeſt concluſion to be drawn from it, would eſcape M. Delacroix's obſervation.

I then put the two papers into his hands. He began by reading the note, on which of courſe he began to expreſs ſatisfaction. After peruſing the confidential memorial with all the attention it deſerved, he, after a ſhort pauſe, ſaid, that it appeared to him to be liable to inſurmountable objections; that it ſeemed to him to require much more than it conceded, and, in the event, not to leave France in a ſituation of proportional greatneſs to the Powers of Europe. He ſaid, the Act of their Conſtitution, according to the manner in which it was interpreted by the beſt Publiciſts (and this phraſe is worthy remark) made it impoſſible for the Republic to do what we required. The Auſtrian Netherlands were annexed to it; they could not be diſpoſed of without flinging the nation into all the confuſion which muſt follow a convocation of the Primary Aſſemblies; and he ſaid, he was rather ſurpriſed that Great Britain ſhould bring this forward as the governing condition of the treaty, ſince he thought he had, in ſome of our late converſations, fully explained the nature of their Conſtitution to me. I replied, that every thing I had heard from him on this point was perfectly in my recollection, as it probably was in his, that though I had liſtened to him with that attention I always afforded to every thing he ſaid, yet I had never made him any ſort of reply, and had neither admitted nor controverted his opinion: That although I believed I could eaſily diſprove this opinion from the ſpirit of the French conſtitution itſelf; yet the diſcuſſion of that conſtitution was perfectly foreign to the object of my miſſion; ſince, even allowing his two poſitions, viz. that the retroceſſion of the Auſtrian Netherlands was incompatible with their laws, and that we ought to have known that beforehand; yet that there exiſted a *droit public* in Europe, paramount to any *droit public* they might think proper to eſtabliſh within their own dominions; and that if their conſtitution was publicly known, the treaties exiſting between his Majeſty and the Emperor were at leaſt equally public, and in theſe it was clearly and diſtinctly announced, that the two contracting parties reciprocally promiſe not to lay down their arms without the reſtitution of all the dominions, territories, &c. which may have belonged to either of them before the war. That the date of this ſtipulation was previous to their annexing the Auſtrian Netherlands to France; and the notoriety of this ought at the very moment when they had paſſed that law, to have convinced them, that, if adhered to, it muſt prove an inſurmountable obſtacle to peace. I applied his maxim to the Weſt India Iſlands, and to the ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies; and aſked him, Whether it was expected that we were to wave our right of poſſeſſion, and be required ſtill to conſider them as integral parts of the French Republic which muſt be reſtored, and on which no value was to be ſet in the balance of compenſation?

I alſo ſtated the poſſible caſe of France having loſt part of what ſhe deemed her integral dominions, inſtead of having added to them in the courſe of the war, and whether then, under the apprehenſion of ſtill greater loſſes, the Government, as it was now compoſed, ſhould conſider itſelf

itſelf as not veſted with powers ſufficient to ſave their country from the impending danger, by making peace on the conditions of ſacrificing a portion of their dominions to ſave the remainder? M. Delacroix ſaid, this was ſtating a caſe of neceſſity, and ſuch a mode of reaſoning did not attach to the preſent circumſtances. I readily admitted the firſt part of this propoſition, but contended, that if the power exiſted in a caſe of neceſſity, it equally exiſted in all others, and particularly in the caſe before us; ſince he himſelf had repeatedly told me, that peace was what this country and its Government wiſhed for, and even wanted.

M. Delacroix, in reply, ſhifted his ground, and by a ſtring of arguments, founded on premiſſes calculated for this purpoſe, attempted to prove, that, from the relative ſituation of the adjacent countries, the preſent Government of France would be reprehenſible in the extreme, and deſerve impeachment, if they ever permitted the Netherlands to be ſeparated from their dominions; that by the partition of Poland, Ruſſia, Auſtria, and Pruſſia had increaſed their power to a moſt formidable degree; that England, by its conqueſts, and by the activity and judgement with which it governed its colonies, had doubled its ſtrength.

Your Indian empire alone, ſaid M. Delacroix with vehemence, has enabled you to ſubſidize all the Powers of Europe againſt us, and your monopoly of trade has put you in poſſeſſion of a fund of inexhauſtible wealth. His words were, "Votre empire dans l'Inde vous a fourni les Moyens de ſalarir toutes les Puiſſances contre nous, et vous avez accapare le commerce de maniere que toutes les richeſſes du monde ſe verſent dans vos coffres."

From the neceſſity that France ſhould keep the Netherlands and the left bank of the Rhine, for the purpoſe of preſerving its relative ſituation in Europe, he paſſed to the advantages which he contended would reſult to the other powers by ſuch an addition to the French dominions. Belgium (to uſe his word), by belonging to France, would remove what had been the ſource of all wars for two centuries paſt; and the Rhine being the natural boundary of France, would enſure the tranquillity of Europe for two centuries to come. I did not feel it neceſſary to combate this prepoſterous doctrine; I contented myſelf with reminding him of what he had ſaid to me in one of our laſt conferences, when he made a compariſon of the weakneſs of France under its Monarchs, and its ſtrength and vigour under its Republican form of government. "Nous ne ſommes plus dans la decrepitude de la France Monarchique, mais dans toute la force d'une Republique adoleſcente†," was his expreſſion; and I inferred from this, according to his own reaſoning, that the force and power, France had acquired by its change of government, was much greater than it could derive from any acquiſition of territory; and that it followed, if France when under a regal form of government was a very juſt and conſtant object of attention, not to ſay of jealouſy, to the other powers of Europe, France (admitting her axiom) was a much more reaſonable object of jealouſy and attention under its preſent conſtitution, than it ever had yet been, and that no addition to its dominions could be ſeen by its neighbours but under impreſſions of alarm for their own future ſafety, and for the general tranquillity of Europe. M. Delacroix's anſwer to this was ſo remarkable, that I muſt beg leave to inſert it in what I believe to be nearly his own words:—"Dans le tems revolutionaire tout ce que vous dites, my Lord, etoit vrai—rien n'egaloit notre puiſſance; mais ce tems n'exiſte plus. Nous ne pouvons plus lever la nation en maſſe pour voler au ſecours de la patrie en danger. Nous ne pouvons plus engager nos concitoyens d'ouvrir leurs bourſes pour les verſer dans le treſor national, et de ſe priver meme du neceſſaire pour le bien de la choſe publique‡." And he ended by ſaying, that the French Republic, when at peace, neceſſarily muſt become the moſt quiet and pacific power in Europe. I only obſerved, that in this caſe the paſſage of the Republic from youth to

† We are no longer in the dotage of the French Monarchy, but in all the vigour of a young republic.

‡ During the Revolution, my Lord, all that you ſay was true; nothing could equal our power. But that time is now over. We can no longer raiſe the nation in a body to defend their country, though in danger; we can no longer perſuade our fellow citizens to open their purſes to pour them into the national treaſury, or deprive themſelves of the neceſſaries of life for the public good.

decrepitude had been very ſudden; but that ſtill I never could admit that it could be matter of indifference to its neighbours, much leſs a neceſſary ſecurity to itſelf, to acquire ſuch a very extenſive addition to its frontiers as that he had hinted at.

This led M. Delacroix to talk of offering an equivalent to the Emperor for the Auſtrian Netherlands; and it was to be found, according to his plan, in the ſecularization of the three Eccleſiaſtical Electorates, and ſeveral Biſhoprics in Germany and in Italy.

He talked upon this ſubject as one very familiar to him, and on which his thoughts had been frequently employed.

He ſpoke of making new Electors, and named, probably with a view to render his ſcheme more palatable, the Stadtholder and the Dukes of Brunſwick and Wurtemberg as perſons proper to replace the three Eccleſiaſtical Electors which were to be reformed.

It would be making an ill uſe of your Lordſhip's time to endeavour to repeat to you all he ſaid on this ſubject; it went in ſubſtance (as he himſelf confeſſed) to the total ſubverſion of the preſent conſtitution of the Germanic Body; and as it militated directly againſt the principle which both his Majeſty and the Emperor laid down ſo diſtinctly as the baſis of the peace to be made for the Empire, I contented myſelf with reminding him of this circumſtance, particularly as it is impoſſible to diſcuſs this point with any propriety till his Imperial Majeſty becomes a party to the negociation. I took this opportunity of hinting, that if, on all the other points, France agreed to the propoſals now made, it would not be impoſſible that ſome increaſe of territory might be ceded to her on the Germanic ſide of her frontiers, and that this, in addition to the Duchy of Savoy, Nice, and Avignon, would be a very great acquiſition of ſtrength and power. M. Delacroix here again reverted to the conſtitution, and ſaid, that theſe countries were already conſtitutionally annexed to France. I replied, that it was impoſſible, in the negociation which we were beginning, for the other powers to take it up from any period but that which immediately preceded the war, and that any acquiſition or diminution of territory, which had taken place among the belligerent powers ſince it firſt broke out, muſt neceſſarily become ſubject matter for negociation, and be balanced againſt each other in the final arrangement of a general peace. "You then perſiſt," ſaid M. Delacroix, "in applying this principle to Belgium?" I anſwered, "Moſt certainly; and I ſhould not deal fairly with you if I heſitated to declare, in the outſet of our negotiation, that on this point you muſt entertain no expectation that his Majeſty will relax, or ever conſent to ſee the Netherlands remain a part of France."

M. Delacroix replied, he ſaw no proſpect in this caſe of our ideas ever meeting, and he deſpaired of the ſucceſs of our negociation. He returned again, however, to his idea of a poſſible equivalent to be found for the Emperor; but as all he propoſed was the alienation or diſmemberment of countries not belonging to France, even by conqueſt, I did not conſider it as deſerving attention, and it is certainly not worth repeating to your Lordſhip.

I need not obſerve that all the equivalents propoſed, however inadequate to the exchange, were offered as a return for our conſent that the Netherlands ſhould remain part of France; of courſe the admitting them in any ſhape would have been in direct contradiction to my inſtructions.

M. Delacroix touched very ſlightly on Italy, and the courſe of our converſation did not bring this part of the ſubject more into diſcuſſion.

I muſt add, that whenever I mentioned the reſtoration of the Netherlands to the Emperor, I always took care it ſhould be underſtood that theſe were to be accompanied by ſuch further ceſſions as ſhould form a competent line of defence, and that France could not be permitted to keep poſſeſſion of all the intermediate country to the Rhine; and I particularly dwelt on this point, when I held out the poſſibility of admitting an extenſion of the limits of France on the ſide of Germany. But as the French Miniſter no leſs ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the reſtitution of the Netherlands to the Emperor, than I tenaciouſly inſiſted upon it, the further extenſion of my claim could not of courſe become a ſubject of argument.

I believe I have now, with a tolerable degree of accuracy, informed your Lordſhip of all that the French Miniſter ſaid on my opening myſelf to him on that part